

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Lincoln County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

by

Save America's Heritage

John Kay - Principal Investigator

Lonnie Dickson - Survey Assistant

Melissa Pollmann - Survey Assistant

Robert Kay - Photographer

with

Historic Overview by Dr. Kathleen Fimple

August 1, 1993

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) projects are administered by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) with the cooperation of the Nebraska State Historical Society. The NEHBS is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences--permanence of paper for printed Library Materials, (ANSI Z39.48-1984).

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
1500 "R" Street
Lincoln, NE 68501
(402) 471-4787

Lawrence Sommer
Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

L. Robert Puschendorf
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

NESHPO Staff:

Carol Ahlgren:	Survey and Inventory
Barbara Epp:	Secretary/Receptionist
Teresa Fatemi:	Staff Assistant
Joni Gilkerson:	National Register Program
Greg Miller:	Review and Compliance
L. Robert Puschendorf:	Grants & Sponsored Programs
Michael A. Rindone:	Restoration/Tax Incentives
Terry Steinacher:	Archeology

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Review Board

Peter Bleed, Lincoln
Thomas Creigh, Jr., Hastings
James H. Gunnerson, Lincoln
George Haecker, Omaha
Nancy Haney, Gering
Robert Hurst, Lincoln
Dennis Mihelich, Omaha
Francis D. Moul, Lincoln
James A. Rawley, Lincoln
Walter O. Scholl, Chadron
Marianne Simmons, Fremont
Judith Wigton, Omaha

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.....	1
National Register.....	2
Tax Incentive Program.....	2
Review and Compliance.....	2
Central Platte Valley and Southeast Survey Area.....	3
Historic Integrity.....	3
Numerical Summary of Lincoln County Reconnaissance Survey.....	4
HISTORIC OVERVIEW.....	5
Physical Description.....	5
Original Inhabitants.....	6
History and Settlement of Nebraska.....	6
Lincoln County History.....	9
Lincoln County Towns.....	12
Towns No Longer in Existence.....	18
Rural Communities.....	18
Population Characteristics.....	18
Lincoln County Population.....	19
Historic Overview Bibliography.....	20
GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS.....	21
Introduction.....	21
Project Objectives.....	21
Listing of Historic Contexts Represented in Lincoln County.....	23

A TOPICAL LISTING AND PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF LINCOLN COUNTY PROPERTIES.....	34
Historic Context: Religion.....	26
Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems.....	29
Historic Context: Government.....	32
Historic Context: Education.....	34
Historic Context: Diversion.....	38
Historic Context: Agriculture.....	40
Historic Context: Commerce.....	47
Historic Context: Transportation.....	52
Historic Context: Services.....	53
Historic Context: Settlement.....	56
House Type Summary.....	76
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY IN LINCOLN COUNTY.....	78
History of the Lincoln Highway.....	78
The Impact of the Lincoln Highway in Lincoln County.....	81
Survey Results.....	83
Preliminary Inventory of Lincoln Highway Properties.....	84
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK.....	89
CONCLUSION.....	92
APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles.....	93
APPENDIX 2: Lincoln County Rural and Town Inventory	
Listings of Surveyed Properties.....	95
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	120

INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1: Circa 1890 farmhouse, rural Lincoln County, LN00-165).

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 47,000 recorded properties. A five year plan initiated in 1986-87 to complete preliminary statewide reconnaissance coverage was completed in 1991/92. Fieldwork has now been conducted in ninety-one of the state's ninety-three counties. The remaining counties of Lancaster and Douglas have been identified for survey largely in cooperation with Certified Local Government programs in Lincoln and Omaha. With statewide coverage of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, concentration was placed on priorities to redouble and supplement previous county fieldwork by thorough coverage of rural areas, computerized data entry, and published reports.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to

use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties--whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office
1500 R Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501
(402) 471-4787

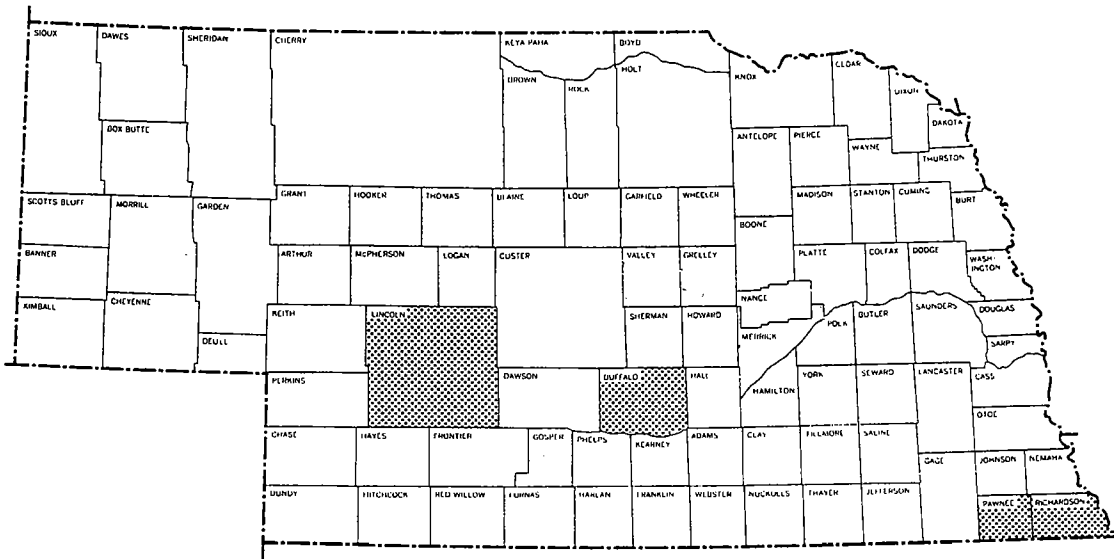


Fig. 2: Central Platte Valley and Southeast Nebraska Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Central Platte Valley and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in four central and southeast Nebraska counties: Buffalo, Lincoln, Richardson, and Pawnee. Initiated in September, 1992, the survey was completed in the summer of 1993. The Central Platte Valley and Southeast NEHBS project represents the start of the NESHPO's plan to supplement previous county random fieldwork with thorough coverage of rural areas, computerized data entry, and published reports.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Lincoln County has satisfied this goal by identifying a total of 195 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a building's physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance

level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance from the period of significance. To evaluate historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Lincoln County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 969 properties in the county retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. These 969 properties were added to an existing database of 154 properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Lincoln County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. 1992-93 totals include resources added to previously surveyed properties as noted during resurvey. Numbers in parentheses indicate totals for properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

Numerical Summary of the Lincoln County Historic Buildings Survey

LINCOLN COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
LN00: Rural	195 (37)	604 (34)	28 (5)	173 (15)	7 (1)
LN01: Brady	23 (11)	46 (11)	0 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)
LN02: Dickens	6 (3)	11 (3)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
LN03: Hershey	20 (4)	24 (4)	0 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)
LN05: Maxwell	15 (5)	21 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
LN06: North Platte	630 (75)	853 (74)	1 (1)	39 (1)	23 (4)
LN07: Somerset	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
LN08: Sutherland	47 (6)	64 (6)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
LN09: Wallace	19 (7)	24 (7)	0 (0)	4 (0)	1 (0)
LN10: Wellfleet	13 (6)	24 (6)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1992-1993:	969 (154)	1,672 (148)	30 (6)	223 (16)	31 (5)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE :	1,123	1,820	36	239	36

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 487.5 square miles (312,000 acres)

Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

1992-93 totals include resources added to previously surveyed properties as noted during resurvey

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF LINCOLN COUNTY

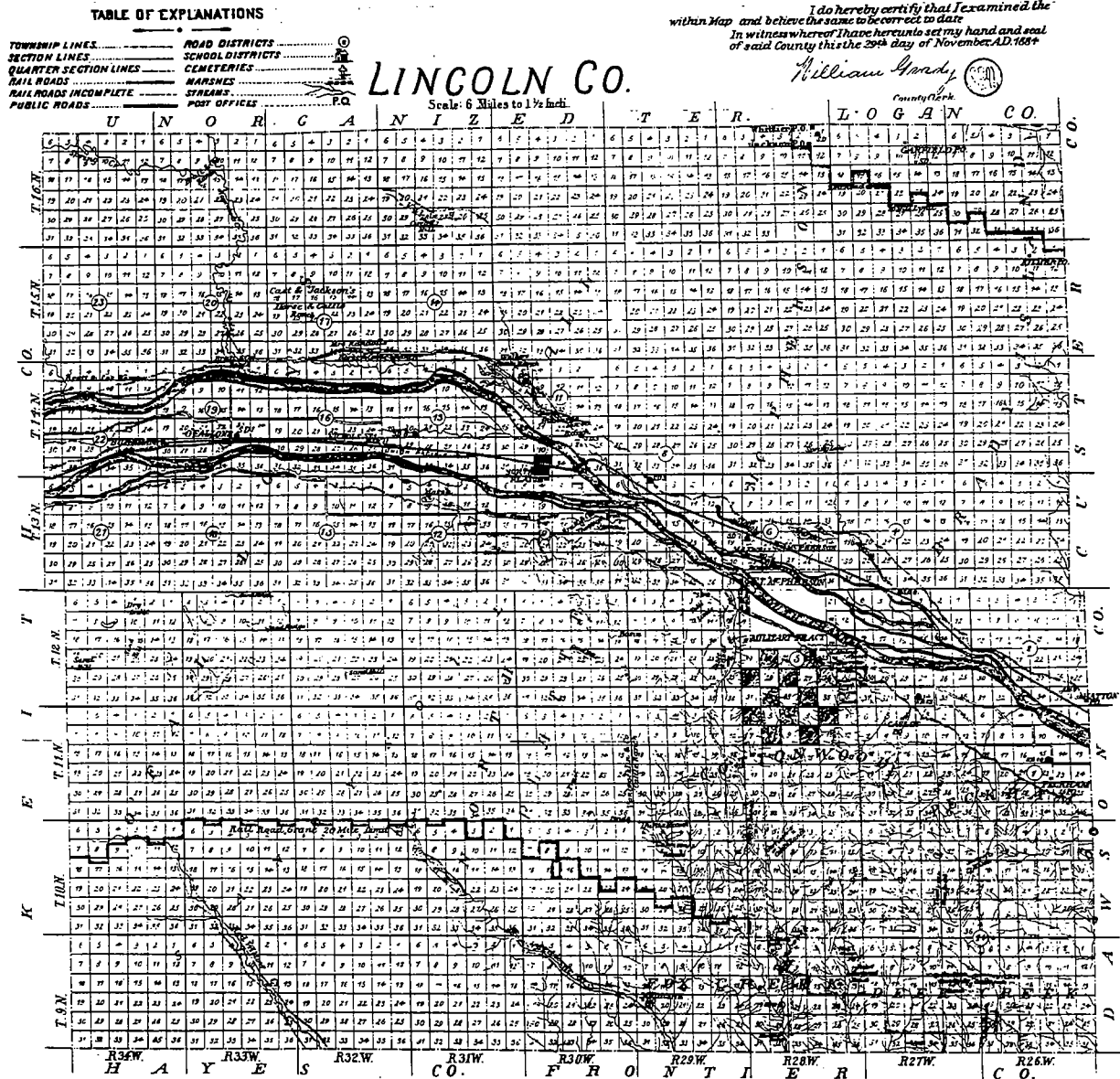


Fig. 3: Lincoln County Atlas, 1884-85.

Physical Description

Lincoln County is located in the west central portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a rectangle, measuring approximately fifty-four miles wide (east-west) and approximately forty-eight miles long (north-south). The total land area of Lincoln County is 2,522 square miles, making it the third largest county in the state. The overall appearance ranges from gently rolling land to rugged, hilly areas, with elevations ranging from just under 2,600 feet in the east central to just over 3,200 feet in both the northwest and southwest.

Five types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, bluffs and escarpments, sand hills, plains, and dissected plains. Valley land is flat land located along the Platte River in the central part of the county. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Bluffs and escarpments are rugged lands with very steep and irregular slopes that rise above the valley land along the rivers. In Lincoln County this type of topography is found on the south side of the Platte in the eastern part of county and in the west, between the branches of the Platte. Plains land is flat-lying land found above the valley floor. This takes the shape of an inverted 'U', starting in the southwest, extending north to the Platte, and running in a thin line south again in the central part of the county. Dissected plains are hilly land, with steep slopes and ridge crests--a result of wind and water erosion. Dissected plains are found in the southeast and a small area in the northeast. Sand hills-- hilly land of low to high dunes of sand, stabilized by grass cover--comprise all of the remaining land in Lincoln County.

The county is drained by the Platte River, which divides into the North Platte and South Platte in the western part of the county, and tributaries of the Republican River in the southern part of the county. Tributaries of the Platte include Birdwood and Pawnee Creeks, Snell Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon, Jeffrey Canyon, Gulch Canyon, Gilman Canyon, and Tree Canyon Creeks. Streams draining south into the Republican River watershed include Red Willow, Medicine, Hay Canyon, Well Canyon, Cut Canyon, Fox, Curtis, Dry, Deer, and Plum Creeks. There are also numerous canals near the Platte, primarily for irrigation purposes.

The climate in Lincoln County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the southwest portion of the state is 24.2 degrees F, while the average July temperature is 75.9 degrees F. The average annual precipitation for the southwest is 18.87 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 10.01 inches, and the greatest was 33.44 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup, Platte, and Republican Rivers, trapped and hunted along the Platte River in the area that is today Lincoln County. The Sioux and Cheyenne, and possibly the Arapahoe, all nomadic tribes of the high plains, also hunted in the area. It would seem, however, that the Pawnee were the most frequent users of the land. Many of the Pawnee people were removed to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma) in 1876.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself.

Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades, the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s, pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.



Fig. 4: Homestead claim with sod house, rural Nebraska.

In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established.

However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade—one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people—both farm and city dwellers—left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the sixties and seventies as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely

abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy. The 1990 census reported a one half of one percent gain in population, but only ten of the ninety-three counties reported gains, with eighty-three showing a loss in population.

Lincoln County History

In the process of settling the western part of the United States, many travelers followed the Platte River, utilizing both the north (Mormon Trail) and south (Oregon Trail) banks, thus travelling through what is today Lincoln County. Sometime during the 1840s, a trading post called O'Fallon's Bluff station was established east of the bluffs bordering the South Platte River, south of present-day Sutherland. The Platte Valley was a natural transportation route and was also utilized by the Pony Express and various freight and passenger stage companies. Cottonwood Springs, in the eastern part of present-day Lincoln County, was stop #21 on the the Pony Express and served as an Overland Trail stage station. O'Fallon's, in the central portion, was also a stop on the Pony Express.

While Nebraska was still a territory, the legislature authorized the creation of Shorter County. The county's boundaries in 1860 included much of the western part of the state and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. Cottonwood was established to serve as county seat, with "Falls" and later "Springs" added to the name.

In 1863, the United States army decided that the 300 miles between Fort Kearny in central Nebraska and Fort Laramie in eastern Wyoming was too great a distance for the two forts to adequately protect. Fort Cottonwood was established at the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon, eighteen miles east of present-day North Platte. The fort had the advantage of being located halfway between Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie, as well as being at the mouth of a canyon that was a well-used north-south route by the Indians. Soon after the fort was founded, the name was changed to Fort McPherson.

The remaining years of the 1860s were a building period for the region. In 1866, the county was permanently organized under the name of Lincoln County, and the town of North Platte was laid out by the Union Pacific Railroad as it built across the county.



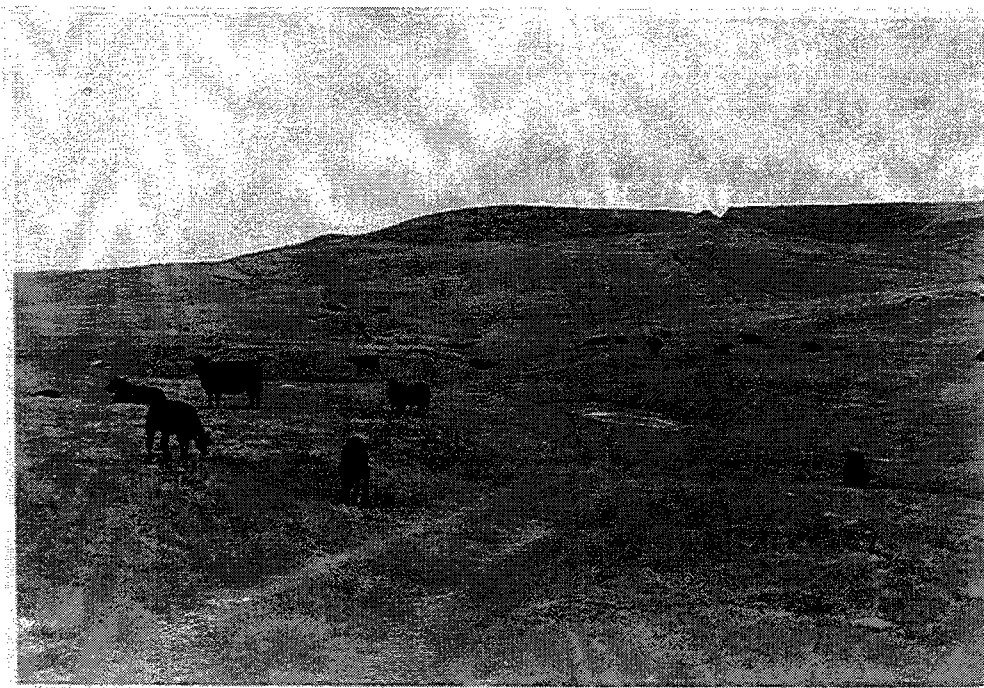
Eaton, Photo. Omaha.

VIEW OF NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

Fig. 5: Union Pacific Railroad, North Platte, C1875.

The year 1867 also saw the establishment of the first cattle ranch in the county--at O'Fallon's Bluff. As people began to select Lincoln County for their home, some utilized the Homestead Act to obtain land. The first land claimed under the act was located just south of the Platte River, filed upon in 1869.

Although the county had only seventeen residents counted in the 1870 census, the legislature redefined its boundaries in 1871. Many transportation advances took place in the subsequent years that would aid population growth. A bridge was built over the South Platte River and the first cattle were shipped from North Platte by rail. In 1873, the first cattle drive into the county took place, establishing the area as cattle country.



In addition, the Lincoln County Ditch Company was organized for irrigation purposes, indicating the intent of some people to make the area farming country as well. Before the decade had ended the county had a new courthouse and Fort McPherson had a national cemetery, established on 107 acres of the military reservation (this was later reduced to 20 acres).

By 1880, Lincoln County had grown from seventeen people ten years earlier to a population of 3,632. Despite the fact that Fort McPherson was declared surplus in 1880, the town growth and development in the majority of the county was significant. Between 1880 and 1881 the Burlington Railroad built through Lincoln County, establishing stations at Ingham, Wellfleet, Somerset, Dickens, and Wallace. People began farming, rather than ranching, with 47,838 acres in farmland. The push from the farmers, who selected land in the valleys close to water, drove the cattlemen to the grasslands north and south of the Platte Valley. By 1885, the trailhead for cattle drives had moved further west, and the cattle industry itself was in a state of flux. The last cattle drive into North Platte took place that

year. In 1886, a bridge was finished over the Platte River at the north end of the city of North Platte, giving rural residents more access to the county seat and the largest town in the county. Over the next three years the Burlington Railroad formalized the stations it had established by officially platting them as towns. The Lincoln Townsite Company platted Wellfleet and Wallace in 1887 and Dickens in 1889. Brady was also platted in 1889. The county gained almost seven thousand people during this decade, making it one of the most prolific decades on record. In addition, farmers had increased their land holdings to 343,108 acres.

While the population growth of the 1890s was minuscule, there was an increase--not a common occurrence in the plains during the drought and depression of the nineties. The first years of the decade witnessed the birth of three more towns: Sutherland in 1891, Hershey in 1892, and Maxwell in 1894. By 1896, when drought conditions had had time to have an impact on farmers, there were 20,000 acres of farm land under irrigation in the county. As evidence of the difficult times, however, the number of acres under cultivation had dropped to 258,885 by 1900.

Despite the conditions of the previous decade, the first years of the new century brought increased agricultural activity to the county. Farmers began experimenting with sugar beets in the Platte Valley and O'Fallon's became the site of a Great Western Sugar Company sugar beet dump, which operated until the 1960s. The Kincaid Act, designed specifically for the Sandhills area of Nebraska, brought many settlers to the Sandhills portion of Lincoln County.

Transportation also fared well in the new century. In 1908, the Union Pacific Railroad had enough volume on its line to warrant the establishment of a double track along the Platte Valley route. Starting in the teens, the Lincoln Highway was built through the county, with most of the work consisting of grading and gravelling the roadway. During the first two decades of the twentieth century Lincoln County more than doubled its population, with the 1920 census recording 23,420 people. This was also the period during which most of the communities in the county began to offer public services, such as electric lighting and telephones.

The population of the county continued to grow in the twenties, with government land available for acquisition until 1929. In 1923, the courthouse in North Platte burned, but the prosperity in the county allowed the citizens to begin a new one soon after the fire.

The heat and drought of the thirties hit Lincoln County hard, just as it did most areas in the plains. During the 1934-35 season no sugar beets were produced because of the drought and lack of irrigation water. In an attempt to provide more water for agriculture, the Platte Valley Public Power and Irrigation District built several large reservoirs. In 1937 the Tri-county Project was organized, also to provide irrigation water, and in 1939 the second largest earthen dam in the world was finished over the North Platte River just west of Lincoln County. Named Kingsley Dam, it represented salvation for many people, but had also faced severe opposition from a portion of the citizens. In the transportation realm, the last leg in the nation of the Lincoln Highway was paved just west of North Platte.

Lincoln County was fortunate in that it lost only two hundred people during the Depression. The 1940s brought renewed growth and notoriety as well. Many of the troops that were moved back and forth across the country were on trains following the Platte Valley. In

North Platte a group of women began serving beverages and snacks to the soldiers when their train pulled into the community. The Canteen, as it was known, became famous nation-wide for its service to soldiers passing through Nebraska on troop trains.

The growth of the forties continued for several decades. During the 1950s and 1960s Interstate 80 was constructed along the Platte River. It entered the county following the north bank of the river, but crossed to the south bank east of Brady. While this generally meant prosperity for the near-by communities, it also meant that traffic would have to cross the Platte in order to reach most of them. The railroads curtailed passenger service during this period, but AMTRAK replaced it, utilizing the Union Pacific lines. The towns along the Platte benefitted from the Interstate and continued rail service, but could not withstand the farm crisis of the 1980s. Towns that had been growing up to 1980, began to decline in the next decade, as did the county as a whole, registering a loss of almost 1,800 people.

In recent years, Lincoln County has followed the lead of many western Nebraska counties and communities and attempted to attract the tourist, especially those who might otherwise drive by on the Interstate. The colorful history and personalities of the area, such as the cowboy/cattle period and Buffalo Bill Cody, have drawn tourists to the area. Tourism, in all of its facets, will definitely play a role in the future of Lincoln County.

Lincoln County Towns

Brady, located on the north bank of the Platte in the east central part of the county, began when a post office was established in 1875 called Brady Island. The village was platted in 1889 and the name was officially changed to Brady five years later. An elevator was built in 1897, but the twentieth century seems to have been the most prosperous for the town. In 1920 the population stood at 400 and the town boasted approximately twenty-two businesses.



Fig. 6: Main Street, Brady, Nebraska, C1920.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

A new brick high school was also built during this era. Brady recorded its largest population in 1940--450 people. By 1990 that figure had dropped to 331, probably due in part to its location: it is twenty-two miles east of the large community of North Platte, and just west of three larger towns in neighboring Dawson County (Gothenburg, Cozad, and Lexington).

Set up as a flag station on the branch line of the Burlington Railroad between Holdrege, Nebraska, and Holyoke, Colorado, **Dickens** was eventually platted by the Lincoln Land Company in 1889 in the southwest part of the county. A post office had been established the year before. During 1889 the railroad built a section house, coal chutes, a water tower, and a depot. Stockyards soon followed, built on the east side of town and enlarged in the 1920s. People were slow to come to Dickens, with the 1900 census recording only eighty-nine people. However, the next ten years were a boom period, with the population almost tripling. Telephone service was in place by 1909, a hotel built between 1910 and 1912, a bank was established in 1915, and a high school erected in 1920. But many of the commercial buildings burned in the early 1920s and the bank closed in 1930. With its location off of the main highways that run north to the busy Platte River corridor, Dickens declined dramatically in the later decades of the twentieth century. Its 1990 population was sixteen.

The town of **Hershey**, located on the north bank of the South Platte River, has a history rooted in the very early years of the county. The location is north and east of O'Fallon's Bluff, and in 1890, the name of the local post office was changed from O'Fallon's to Hershey. The town was formally platted two years later, named for local rancher J.H. Hershey, who with partner William Paxton promoted many business undertakings in the area. Like many of the county towns, Hershey grew in the first years of the twentieth century.



Fig. 7: Bird's-eye view of Hershey, c1915.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

Two banks were opened, one in 1903 and one in 1917. In 1910, the population had reached 332, but the prosperity was temporarily halted by a tornado in that year that damaged most of the businesses in the town. Despite the set back, the community rebuilt and gained 150 people in the next ten years.



Fig. 8: Home Lumber & Supply Co., Hershey.
(Hershey Town Hall Collection)

The next several decades were difficult ones. The banks went broke, with both gone by 1931. To keep the town afloat, a credit union operated until 1968, when a new bank finally opened. This signaled a growth spurt for Hershey that was evidenced by a town replat and the construction of twenty-one new homes, due in part to the expansion of near by Union Pacific yards. In 1980, the town recorded its peak population of 633 people. Although it is only thirteen miles west of North Platte, Hershey was the third largest town in the county in 1990 with a population of 579.

McPherson Station was a wood and water stop on the Union Pacific Railroad set up in 1866, and so named because of its location just north of Fort McPherson. In 1882, after the fort was declared surplus, the name was changed to **Maxwell**. The town itself was platted by the Union Pacific in 1894. The twentieth century saw the usual collection of services added, although the community was very slow to provide a central water supply.

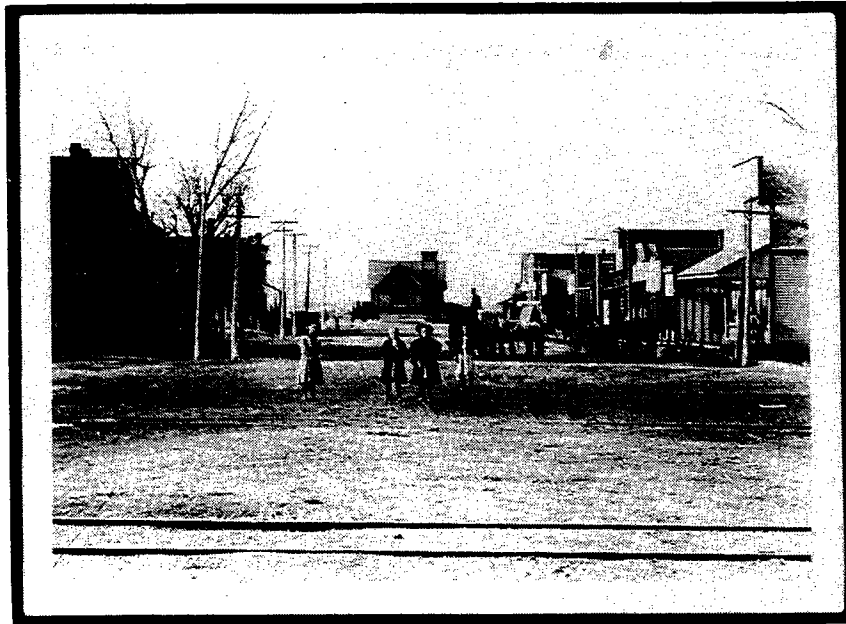


Fig. 9: General View looking south on Main Street, Maxwell.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

The decennial censuses recorded a population of 410 for Maxwell in both 1920 and 1980; 480, its peak, in 1940; and 285 in 1990, the last figure undoubtedly influenced by the town's proximity to North Platte.

North Platte, located between the North and South Platte Rivers just west of their confluence, was laid out by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1866. Two roundhouses and a store were built before the year was out and a post office followed in 1867. A log structure was moved from Cottonwood Springs that was used for a hotel. Also in 1867, the town was named county seat. During the 1870s the fledgling town was already sporting such community buildings as an IOOF hall, an opera house, and a new court house. A bridge over the South Platte was built in 1871, expanding the service area of the community. The first longhorns were shipped from North Platte in 1870, signalling the beginning of the town's "wild and wooly" cattle era.

By 1880, a population of 368 was recorded. The 1880s were a boom period on the plains, and especially in North Platte. Three schools were opened (as were twelve saloons—it was still a somewhat wild town), a water works established, and a bridge built over the North Platte River. By the end of the ten year period the town had grown to a city of 3,550 people.

The nineties, despite the recession, still showed some small growth in North Platte. The city's first attempt at an electric light company took place in this period (to become permanent in 1902), phone service was established, and a hospital as well as a new school were built. Very rapid growth again took place in the first decades of the twentieth century. This was due in part to the expanded settlement in the Sandhills area. A Carnegie Library was built in 1910 and by 1920 the population had climbed to 10,466.

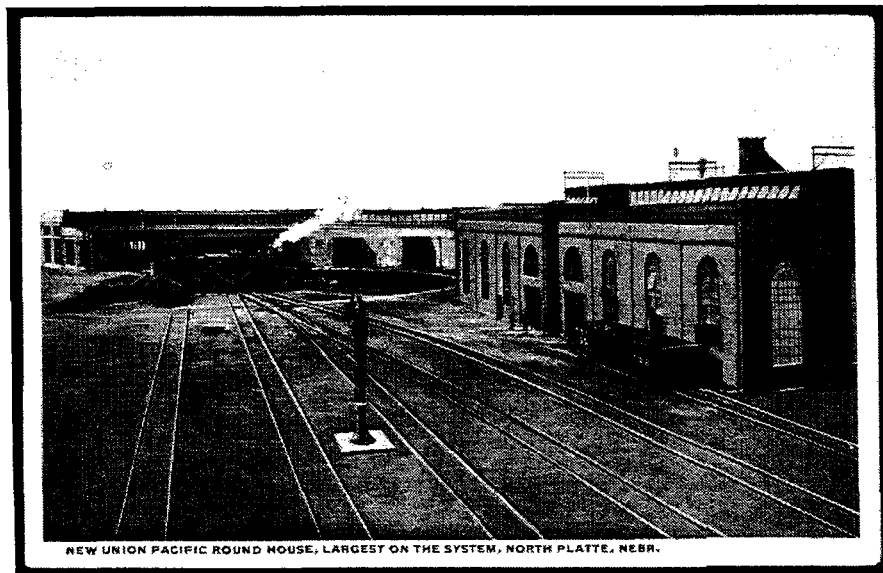


Fig. 10: Union Pacific Round House and Railroad.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

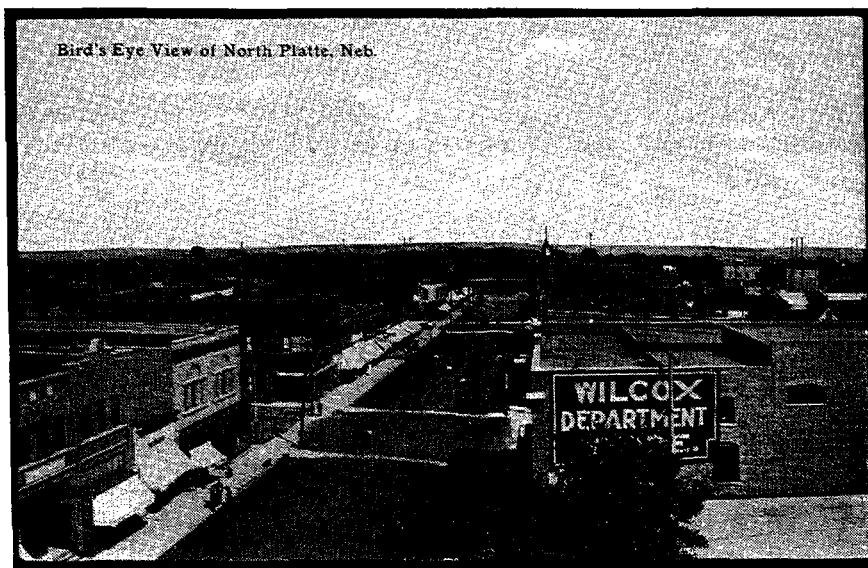


Fig. 11: Bird's-eye view of North Platte.
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

Transportation continued to play a major role in the development of North Platte in the later years of the century. As the automobile and truck became the prevalent means of individual movement, as well as the chosen mode for many industrial and consumer goods, North Platte benefitted from its location first on the Lincoln Highway, then at the juncture of U.S. Highways 30 and 83, and later as a major exit on Interstate 80. The railroads also continued to utilize the city extensively for service facilities. In recent

decades, the western part of the state of Nebraska has begun to court tourists travelling by automobile. North Platte has advertised itself as the home of Buffalo Bill Cody, attracting many tourists. Cody served at Ft. McPherson (first in 1869) and lived in North Platte when not travelling. His first wild west show premiered on July 4, 1882 and his Scout's Rest Ranch, located northwest of North Platte, is a state historical park. All of these factors resulted in the city reaching its peak population of 24,509 in 1980, with a 1990 total of 22,605.

Located on the north bank of the South Platte River, **Sutherland** was platted in 1891. The following year a post office was established along with the usual array of new establishments, including a grocery, hardware store, hotel, and school. Much of Sutherland's development took place in the early twentieth century. In the first two decades the town built a new school and a waterworks and lighting plant, and numbered about forty-five businesses. The population was 651, making Sutherland the second largest town in the county. While the town is only nineteen miles west of North Platte, and thirty-one miles east of the larger town of Ogallala, there are only two other towns in the entire stretch of highway. This makes Sutherland somewhat of a midway point and likely contributed to its continuing growth in the later part of the century. The town's 1980 population of 1,238 was its largest, and while it dropped to 1,032 in 1990, Sutherland is still the second largest town in the county.

Wallace, located in southwestern Lincoln County, was platted by the Lincoln Townsite Company for the Burlington Railroad in 1887, having been previously established as a station on that line. A post office was opened the same year, and the town was officially underway. A general merchandise store followed, but by 1910 the town still had less than 200 people. In that year a multi-purpose opera house/town hall building was erected and in the subsequent years more public buildings and services were added. A new school and an electric light plant were built by 1920, but it wasn't until later in the twenties that city water was provided. The businesses in 1920 numbered near forty and the population stood at 327. The town reached its peak ten years later when the census counted 406 residents. Wallace is located in a fairly sparsely settled area twenty-three miles south of Sutherland, near the intersection of two state highways. The popularity of the Interstate highway system and the decline of the railroads likely contributed to Wallace's decline--to a population of 308 in 1990.

Located in the south central part of Lincoln County on Medicine Creek, **Wellfleet** was established as a station on the Burlington Railroad in 1886. The town was platted by the railroad's Lincoln Townsite Company the following year. With the platting the town began to build, including the establishment of a post office, elevator, stockyards, and IOOF hall. In 1889 the Lakeview Addition to the town was platted. A school was built in 1890, with local brick used in much of the construction. Public services, such as a telephone exchange, arrived after the turn of the century. A bank was opened in 1907 and a high school in 1919. The population had reached 210 by 1920. In 1931, the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission built Wellfleet Lake and dam on Medicine Creek just west of town. In 1945, both the bank and high school were closed, and although the town's peak population of 310 was reached in 1950, the decline had begun. The railroad discontinued passenger service in 1950 and closed the depot in 1958. Sandwiched between two county seats--North Platte to the north and Curtis to the southeast--Wellfleet's population had dropped to 63 in 1990.

Towns No Longer in Existence: (With approximate dates and locations)

Cottonwood Springs: near North Platte; 1860 - c. 1895

Garfield: northeast; 1884 - c. 1920

Ingham: near Deer Canyon; 1879-1952

O'Fallon's (Bluff): near Sutherland and Hershey; 1840 - c. 1960s

Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. While the following is the only rural community identified in Lincoln County, many others may have existed over the years.

The Birdwood community was located in the northwest corner of the county, centered around a church that provided services from 1907 into the 1930s.

Population Characteristics

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Lincoln County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture and service (see table, p. 19). The population grew rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880s. The only years in which the county experienced out migration was in the dust and depression of the 1930s (a surprisingly small loss) and during the agricultural crisis of the 1980s. All the other decennial censuses have shown increases. This growth can be attributed to the role the central part of the county plays in servicing Interstate highway traffic, and to the role of North Platte as an important railroad town and one of the larger cities in the state.

The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Buffalo County were Irish, accounting for just over four percent of the total population. The second largest group were people from England and Wales (counted together that year), accounting for just over three percent, with the third group, the Germans, also totaling just over three percent. The pattern changed in 1890, with the Germans accounting for almost five and one half percent, people from Sweden, totaling almost three percent and the Irish dropping to just over two percent. The pattern was similar for 1900 and 1910, although in the later year the Danes ranked third over the Irish. The percentage of these foreign born declined over the subsequent decades, but others appeared. While the percentages are not large, they do warrant notation. In 1920 432 people born in Greece (almost two percent of the population) and 292 people born in Mexico (just over one percent) were counted by the census in Lincoln County. In even more recent years a Japanese population has been recorded in North Platte and near Hershey.

While people of many nationalities settled in all parts of the county, some areas were identified more closely with certain ethnic groups. The German settlers selected land north of Wellfleet and the Swedish settlers located near Hershey. Hershey, with its sugar beet industry and the railroad, was also the area that attracted the Mexicans and the Japanese in the twentieth century. The Japanese also settled in the larger city of North Platte.

Population of Lincoln County

1870	17	1920	23,420	1960	28,491
1880	3,632	1930	25,627	1970	29,538
1890	10,441	1940	25,425	1980	36,455
1900	11,461	1950	27,380	1990	34,676
1910	15,684				

Historic Overview Bibliography

Baltensberger, Bradley H. Nebraska: A Geography. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, Inc., 1985.

Bare, Ira L. and Will H. McDonald. A Illustrated History of Lincoln County, Nebraska and Her People. Chicago: the American Historical Society, 1920.

Busy Country Homemakers Extension Club. Garfield Stories. Stapleton, Nebraska.

Dickens Centennial Book Committee. A Century of Memories: Dickens, Nebraska--1889-1989.

Holmes, Louis A. Fort McPherson, Nebraska, Fort Cottonwood, N.T.: Guardian of the Tracks and Trails. Lincoln: Johnsen Publishing Company, 1963.

Hutton, Mary S. An Early History of North Platte, Nebraska. Master's Thesis, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1944.

Maywood-Wellfleet Centennial Book Committee. One Hundred Years of Memories: Wellfleet and Maywood, Nebraska.

Nebraska Department of Economic Development. Nebraska Statistical Handbook. 1986-1987. Lincoln: 1987.

Nebraska Legislative Council. Nebraska Blue Book. 1976-1977. Lincoln: 1977.

Nelson, Elaine, ed. Hershey, Nebraska, 100 Years. 1992.

Official Souvenir Booklet, Fort McPherson Centennial, 1863-1963.

Olson, James James C. History of Nebraska. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.

Perkey, Elton A. Perkey's Nebraska Place Names. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1982.

Stephens, Ken. Ingham, 1880-1981. Callaway, Nebraska: Loup Valley Queen Printers, 1991.

Wheeler, Wayne. An Almanac of Nebraska: Nationality, Ethnic and Racial Groups. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.

Zabel, Harvey J. History of Fort McPherson, Nebraska. Master's Thesis, Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colorado, 1954.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The Lincoln County NEHBS project consisted of reconnaissance level re-survey, together with selected thematic survey. As part of the re-survey, preliminary evaluation of all properties with respect to the NESHPO planning document, "Historic and Prehistoric Contexts in Nebraska: A Topical Listing," was performed.

This project also included a detailed reconnaissance level survey of the Lincoln Highway, the nation's first transcontinental highway. Results of the Lincoln Highway study are summarized on pages 78-89.

Project Objectives

The primary objective of the Lincoln County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The Lincoln County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and establishes a basis for future survey and evaluation.



Fig. 12: International Style house, North Platte, (LN06-664).

The second objective of the Lincoln County survey was to identify properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which relate to, or are unique to those already recorded in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Lincoln County survey was undertaken to fulfill several quantitative goals as stated in the Research Design.

- A. The coverage of approximately 416,000 acres (650 square miles) in the county. In addition, each street of the eight extant Lincoln County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- B. Identification of at least 180 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- C. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- D. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

Survey Results

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Lincoln County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the eight communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

The large number of properties recorded during the survey met the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design: 1,956 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 969 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 487.5 square miles (312,000 acres) and identified 195 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by most of the Lincoln County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall historic integrity of the towns was impressive. The large volume of recorded properties can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

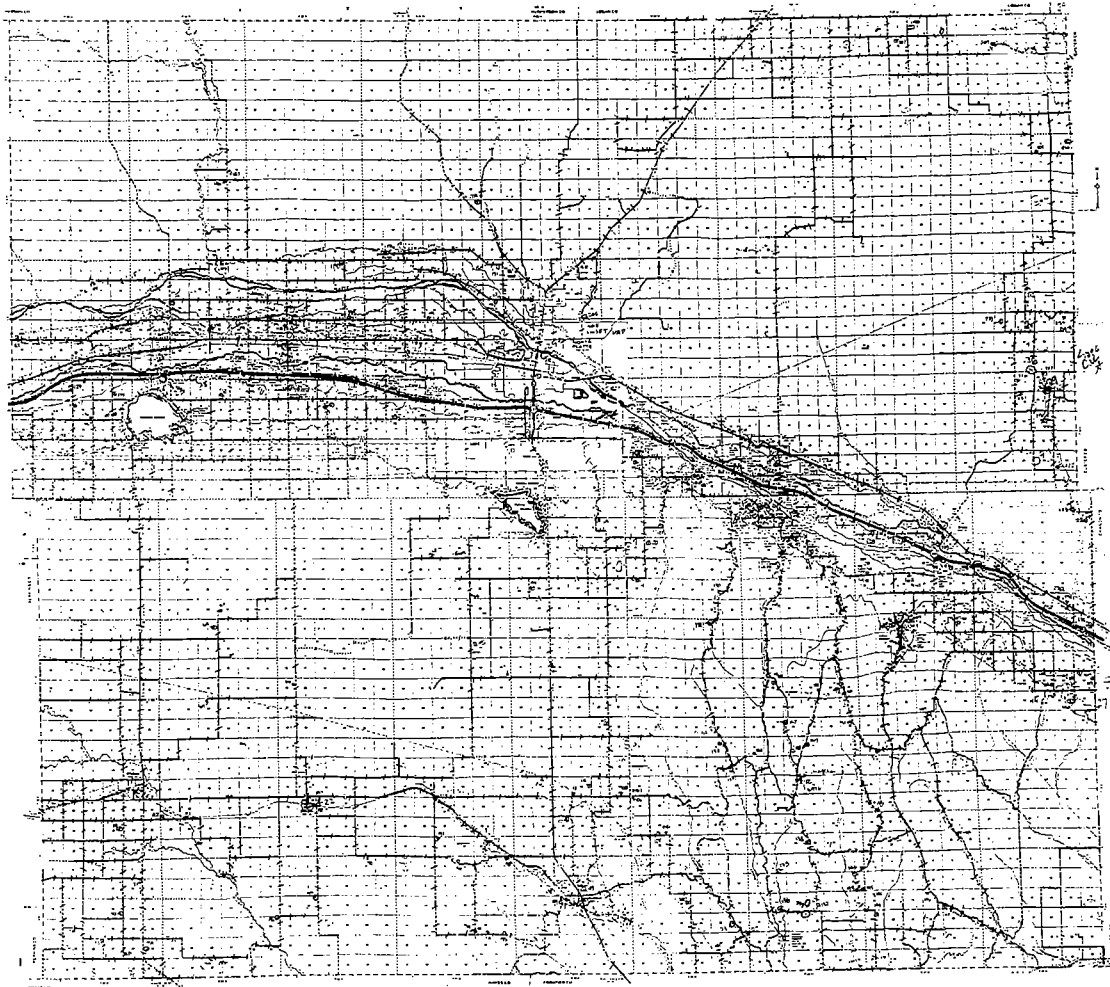


Fig. 13: Lincoln County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.

The survey of Lincoln County has produced documentation for a diverse collection of historic buildings. The diversity of these resources is evident in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types evident in the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts represented by the 1993 reconnaissance level survey is included below. These contexts are defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	26
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	4

02.03.01.	Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	4
02.04.01.	Religion: Presbyterian Church in America, in Nebraska	1
02.05.04.	Religion: Christian Church in Nebraska	2
02.06.	Religion: Methodism	3
02.10.01.	Religion: Baptist Church in Nebraska	2
02.99.	Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	5
03.13.	Aesthetic Systems: Sculpture	1
03.13.02.	Aesthetic Systems: Historic Trail Markers	10
04.02.	Government: Local	5
04.03.	Government: County	1
04.06.	Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	5
04.07.	Government: United States Military in Nebraska	1
05.02.	Association: Service Associations	1
05.02.06.	Association: Service Associations, IOOF	1
05.02.09.	Association: Lions Club	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	5
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	15
06.01.04.	Education: High Schools and Secondary Education	2
06.01.05.	Education: Colleges and Universities	1
06.01.11.	Education: Parochial Education	2
06.02.01.01.	Education: Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska	1
07.01.	Diversion: Sports	1
07.05.	Diversion: Travel and Tourism	1
07.06.03.08.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Sand Hills	2
07.07.	Diversion: Entertainment	5
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	2

08.07.	High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production	91
08.08.	Agriculture: Sand Hills Range Livestock Production	12
12.02.07.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the High Plains Region	35
12.02.08.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Sand Hills Region	59
12.05.01.	Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage	3
12.05.02.	Commerce: Livestock Markets	2
13.02.01.05.	Transportation: Oregon Trail, 1830	2
13.03.	Transportation: Roads	2
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	6
13.03.03.	Transportation: State Highways	1
13.03.04.	Transportation: Federal Highways, The Lincoln Highway	47
13.04.01.	Transportation: Rail, Union Pacific	5
14.04.	Communication: Telephone Communications	2
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	11
15.03.	Services: Health Care	2
15.04.	Services: Professional	2
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	6
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	767

Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Lincoln County Survey

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Lincoln County survey. Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed; particularly those judged eligible (DOE: E) or potentially eligible (DOE: P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Lincoln County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.

A reconnaissance-level survey of historic buildings in Lincoln County was performed by the NESHPO in 1975. This preliminary survey identified 154 contributing properties

throughout the county including churches, schools, lodge halls, city buildings, parks, commercial buildings, gas stations, banks, office buildings, and houses. A complete resurvey of these properties was included in the 1993 Lincoln County survey. Data entry forms printed from the NEHBS database were used in the field to add or delete relevant information and record National Register evaluations. Previously surveyed buildings that were evaluated for eligibility to the National Register during the current contract are included in the Inventory along with newly surveyed properties.

Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic resources, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The 1993 Lincoln County survey recorded twenty-nine (29) religious properties. In addition to these, seventeen (17) buildings previously recorded by the NESHPO were re-surveyed. Of the forty-six (46) total properties, eight (8) were judged eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the following preliminary inventory.

The large number of religious buildings surveyed reflects the cultural importance placed upon organized worship during the Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and Development and Growth (1890-1920) periods in Lincoln County. These religious properties represent a variety of artistic, historical and cultural influences. Churches ranged from hall-type buildings to more elaborate high style structures.

NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-698 **North Platte**
DATE: C1885
NAME: North Platte Cemetery

Established c.1880, the North Platte Cemetery contains several contributing features including an office, maintenance shop and a variety of landscape trees. The well-maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890), in Lincoln County.



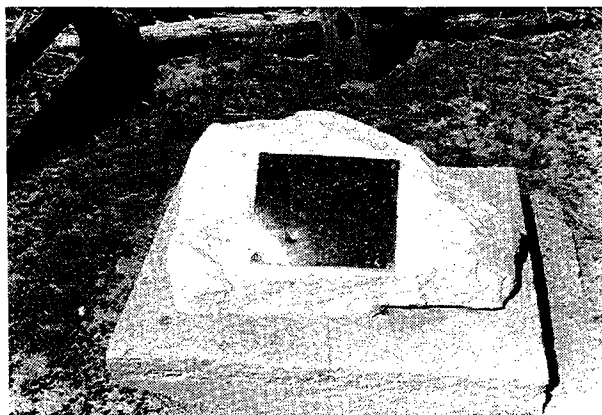
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-043 North Platte
DATE: C1925, C1965
NAME: First Evangelical Church

Well-preserved brick church with corner bell-tower and pointed Gothic Revival style windows. Although an addition is located on the rear corner, the church retains its historic integrity. Noteworthy example of churches constructed during the Spurious Economic Growth era (1920-1929), in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-163 Rural
DATE: 1868, 1962
NAME: Conroy, A. Grave Site

Grave site of A. Conroy who was killed by Sioux Indians in the Platte River valley. Potentially significant as a memorial to one of Lincoln County's earliest Anglo settlers.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-166 Rural
DATE: C1885
NAME: Peckham Cemetery

Established C1885, this rural cemetery contains several contributing features including an entrance gate, fence and landscape trees. Potentially significant as an example of a cemetery established during the era of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Lincoln County.



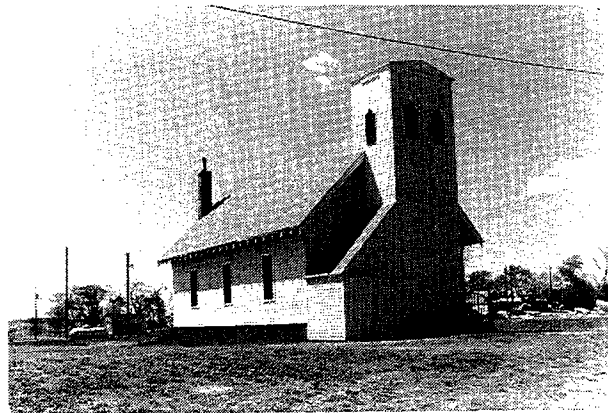
NEHBS NUMBER: LN10-006 Wellfleet
DATE: 1927
NAME: St. William's Catholic Church

This brick church with a central bell-tower entry uses a combination of Italianate and Gothic Revival style details to highlight the facade. Considered potentially significant for its contribution to religious worship in southern Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN10-013 Wellfleet
DATE: C1905
NAME: Methodist Church

Frame hall-type church with a large central bell-tower entry. Potentially significant for association with early twentieth-century religious worship in southern Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN02-008 Dickens
DATE: 1904
NAME: Dickens Baptist Church

Well-preserved church complex with a one-story frame parsonage and a frame church. Potentially significant example of church facilities constructed in Nebraska during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: LN09-001 Wallace
DATE: 1885, 1934
NAME: Church

Although converted into a A.F. & A.M. Lodge, this frame building retains the historic integrity of the original hall-type church. Potentially significant for historic association with late nineteenth-century religious denominations in Wallace, Nebraska.



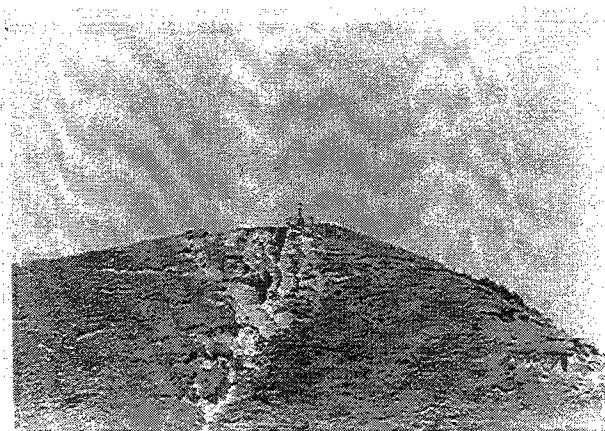
Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems

Aesthetic Systems refers to performing arts such as music, dance and theater, and visual arts such as sculpture and painting, and literature. The 1993 Lincoln County survey recorded ten (10) objects associated with this context. In addition, the Sioux Lookout Monument was resurveyed to update the existing information. Of the eleven (11) total objects surveyed in Lincoln County that relate to this topic, nine (9) were determined potentially eligible for National Register listing.

Ten of the the eleven objects are associated with the theme of Historic Trail Memorials, (H.C.: 03.13.02). This group of memorial markers were determined potentially eligible for National Register listing as part of a recommended multiple property nomination. During the early 1930's, the state of Nebraska constructed the memorials to mark the location of the trail through Lincoln County. They consist of granite markers inscribed with locations of local settlements or trading posts adjacent the trail. The Oregon Trail migration through Lincoln County is one of the more significant events of the Pre-Territorial (1804-1854) and Territorial (1854-1867) periods in the county.

NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-020 Rural
DATE:
NAME: Sioux Lookout Historic Monument

Located on top of a bluff, this site served as a lookout point for the Sioux Indians. Potentially significant as a site associated with Lincoln County's original inhabitants. The stone Indian scout sculpture and entire site is threatened by erosion.



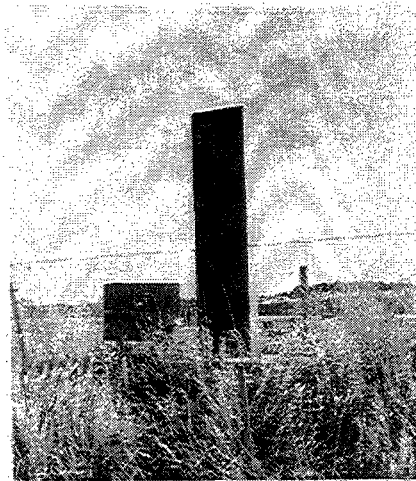
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-043 Rural
DATE: 1932
NAME: Pony Express Memorial Marker

Although the circular bronze plaque has been removed, this cement marker memorializes the site of Cold Springs Ranch and its location as a relay point on the Pony Express route.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-047 Rural
DATE: 1931
NAME: Memorial Marker of Oregon Trail

Memorial marker of the Oregon Trail at Cottonwood Springs and the Overland Ranch of Charles McDonald, established 1860. Potentially significant as a site along the Oregon Trail that served as a resting point and trading post during the Territorial Period (1854-1867) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-045 Rural
DATE: C1932
NAME: Fort McPherson/Oregon Trail Marker

A memorial sculpture to commemorate the site of Fort McPherson, located on the Oregon Trail half way between Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie. Potentially significant as the site of a fort established in 1863 to protect travelers and settlers.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-054 Rural
DATE: C1951
NAME: Pony Express Memorial Marker

Although the plaque that contained the text of this memorial marker has been removed, the circular horse and rider plaque remains as a symbol of westward expansion. Potentially significant as a memorial to the route of the Pony Express during the Territorial Period in what became Lincoln County.



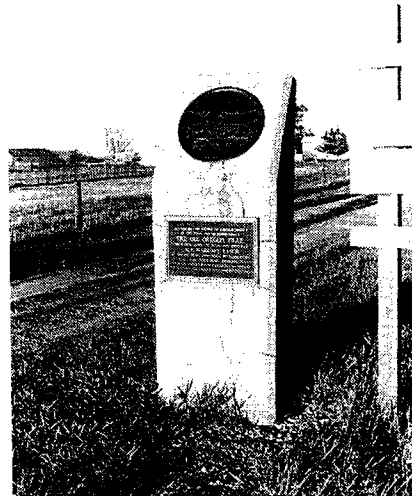
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-058 Rural
DATE: 1914
NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker

A granite marker erected by the State of Nebraska in 1914 to commemorate the Oregon Trail in Lincoln County. This marker is located by the entrance to the University of Nebraska Agriculture Experiment Station south of North Platte.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-115 Rural
DATE: 1931
NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker

Memorial marker erected in 1931 near the Oregon Trail site of Jack Morrows' Ranch. Morrow operated a trading post and saloon on the trail, however, ranch hands employed by Morrow purportedly raided wagon trains dressed as Indians.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-126 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker

Cement marker with bronze plaques commemorating the route of the Oregon Trail through Lincoln County during Nebraska's Territorial Period (1854-1867).



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-156 Rural
DATE: C1930
NAME: Fort McPherson Trail Memorial Marker

This large stone marker is located in Cottonwood Canyon on the site of the Ft. McPherson Trail. Names of the first Anglo settlers near Cotton Wood Springs and Fort McPherson are hand-carved on the marker with descriptions of their accomplishments. Potentially significant as a memorial to an early settlement site in Lincoln County.



Historic Context: Government

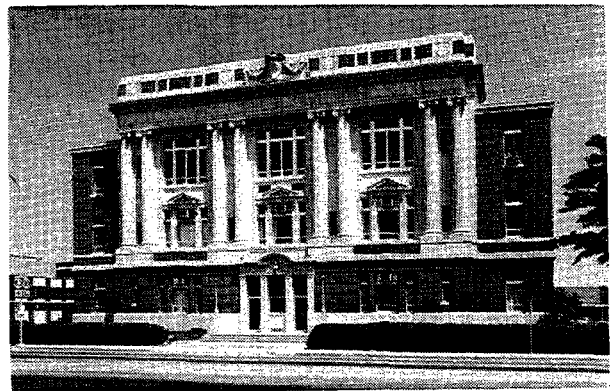
Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example, has only one post office or town hall.

The 1993 Lincoln County survey recorded seven (7) buildings related to government. In addition, five (5) properties previously recorded by the NESHPO were re-surveyed. Of the twelve (12) total Government properties surveyed in Lincoln County, two (2) were judged eligible for National Register listing and are illustrated below. The Lincoln County

Courthouse was surveyed in 1989 as part of statewide research on county courthouses. As a result of this research, the courthouse was listed on the National Register with other Nebraska county courthouses. In addition, Fort McPherson National Cemetery is part of the Veteran's Administration national cemetery system and is located near the site of Fort McPherson.

NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-063 North Platte
DATE: 1921-24
NAME: Lincoln County Courthouse

Although a 1960's one-story addition has been added to the east facade, this building was one of 56 courthouses listed on the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of Nebraska courthouses. Designed in the Beaux Arts style by George Berlinghof, a Lincoln, Nebraska architect, it was constructed by the McMichaels Brothers between 1921 and 1924.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-186 North Platte
DATE: 1918
NAME: Abandoned Fire Station

Although abandoned, this two-story brick Fire Hall is a rare example of this building type constructed during the era of Development and Growth, (1890-1920), in Nebraska. Nearly void of ornamentation, this building is potentially significant for its association with early twentieth-century local government in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-067 North Platte
DATE: C1935
NAME: W.P.A. City Auditorium

Designed in the Art Deco style, this former auditorium has a distinctive stepped parapet above the main entrance and a unique use of brick and limestone to create an interesting facade. Potentially significant for its association with the Works Progress Administration (WPA). This federal relief program subsidized the construction of thousands of public buildings across the United States.



Historic Context: Education

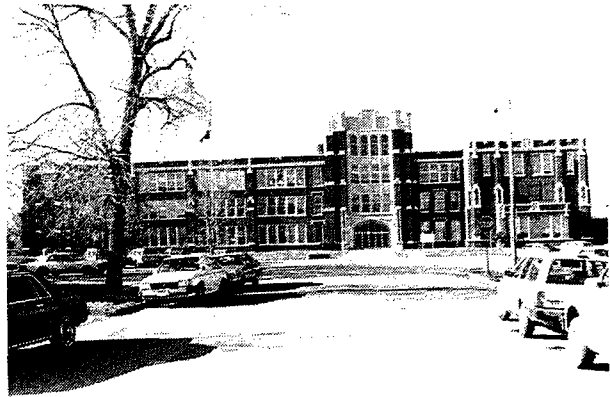
Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. The 1993 Lincoln County survey recorded thirteen (13) Education buildings including elementary, high schools, and rural schools. In addition, thirteen (13) buildings previously surveyed by the NESHPO in 1975 were re-surveyed. Of the twenty-six (26) total buildings, ten (10) are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

Previous NEHBS fieldwork has identified two main building types: frame hall-type schools, and large brick "modern" schools. Eleven of the twenty-seven school buildings surveyed are one-room hall-type buildings. These modest buildings were generally found in rural areas and were typically the first schools constructed during the early settlement period era, (1870-1900). Common features of this type include a one-story, rectangular shaped plan with a gable-end entry. Excellent examples include Echo School (LN00-006), Birdwood District #36 School (LN00-186), and former rural schools LN00-073, LN00-084, LN00-108, LN00-138.

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples in Lincoln County include the North Platte High School (LN06-027), Dickens Public School (LN02-004), and the former Taft School near North Platte (LN00-001).

NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-027 North Platte
DATE: 1930
NAME: North Platte High School

An excellent example of a brick high school building constructed in the Gothic Revival style. The school was designed by the Lincoln, Nebraska architectural firm of Meginnis and Schaumberg. Notable features include the entrance tower with engaged buttresses, limestone details, and original windows. Recently threatened by a failed school bond vote, this building is locally significant for its contribution to public education in the city of North Platte, Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-037 North Platte
DATE: 1910
NAME: Carnegie Library

Although now serving as a community center, this former library is significant for association with the study of libraries built in Nebraska with grants from the Carnegie Foundation.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-066 North Platte
DATE: C1890
NAME: Nativity School/St. Patrick Church

Originally constructed as a school and church, this frame building has been converted into a private residence. Determined potentially significant for its relationship to religious worship and education in North Platte, Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-006 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Echo School

Despite abandonment, this one-story hall-type school is potentially significant for association with rural education in Lincoln County during Nebraska's period of Development and Growth (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-073 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Former School

A unique one-story stucco school with a hip roof and central entry. Potentially significant as a rural hall-type school constructed during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-084 Rural
DATE: C1905
NAME: Abandoned School

Despite abandonment, this one-story frame hall-type school with a bell tower is a noteworthy example of rural schools built in Lincoln County during the early twentieth century.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-108 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Abandoned School

Despite abandonment, this one-story frame school has retained a high degree of historic integrity and is a noteworthy example among the rural schools surveyed in Lincoln County.



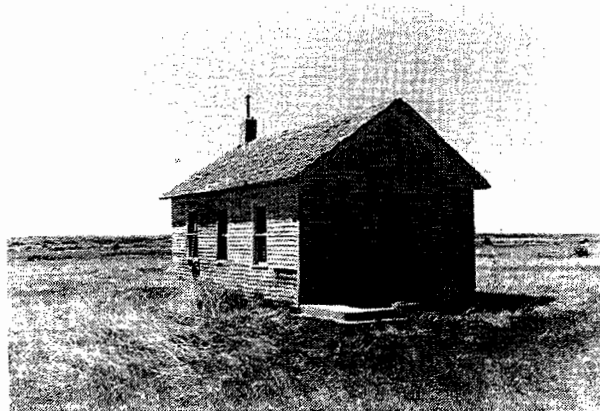
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-001 Rural
DATE: 1930
NAME: Taft School

Although now an antique store, this building was determined potentially significant as an example of the modern-type school and for its contribution to the development of rural education in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-138 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned School

This abandoned frame school is an important example of the one-room hall-type schools built during the establishment of rural education in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-059 **Rural**
DATE: C1900, C1920
NAME: Univ. of Nebraska Experimental Station

This University of Nebraska complex consists of 25 buildings, ranging from houses and duplexes, to barns and sheds. Potentially significant as an educational research facility, and for its contribution to farming practices in the Sand Hills and High Plains regions of Nebraska.



Historic Context: Diversion

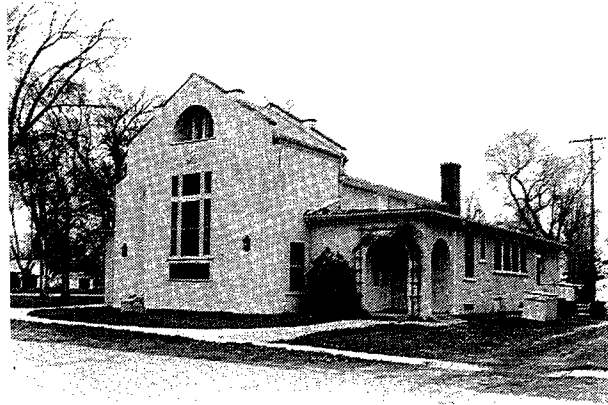
Diversion generally refers to any activity which relaxes and amuses; such as recreation, entertainment, sport and travel. A broad range of buildings fall under this context including movie theaters, taverns, fairgrounds, and parks. The 1993 Lincoln County survey added three (3) properties to the existing NEHBS database. Combined with eight (8) re-surveyed properties, a total of eleven (11) Diversion buildings have been recorded to date. Two (2) of these properties are included in the Inventory as eligible for National Register listing. In addition, the Fox Theater in North Platte and the Johnston Memorial Building in Wallace were listed on the National Register in 1985 and 1986 respectively.

Limited numbers of properties associated with Diversion are found during historic buildings surveys. This may be caused by a lack of population as well as historic changes in recreational activity. Popular forms of entertainment changed rapidly and buildings were often adapted to other uses. In addition, entertainment activities often occurred on the second floor of "Main Street" commercial buildings thereby eliminating the need for a separate building for recreation purposes.

One of the more important aspects of the Lincoln County NEHBS was a thematic survey of the Lincoln Highway. The Lincoln Highway, the nation's first transcontinental highway, played an important role in commercial development in the Platte River valley. Buildings associated with the highway were assigned Commerce, Transportation, or Diversion historic context numbers. A summary of the Lincoln Highway thematic survey begins on page 78.

NEHBS NUMBER: LN09-002 Wallace
DATE: 1921
NAME: Johnston Memorial Building

Listed on the National Register in 1986, this building was constructed as a memorial to John R. Johnston, a resident of Pennsylvania who owned a glass manufacturing business. Mr. Johnston traveled to Lincoln County for hunting and fishing retreats. Upon his death in 1920, family and friends commissioned a nationally known architect, F.W. Fitzpatrick, to design the memorial hall.



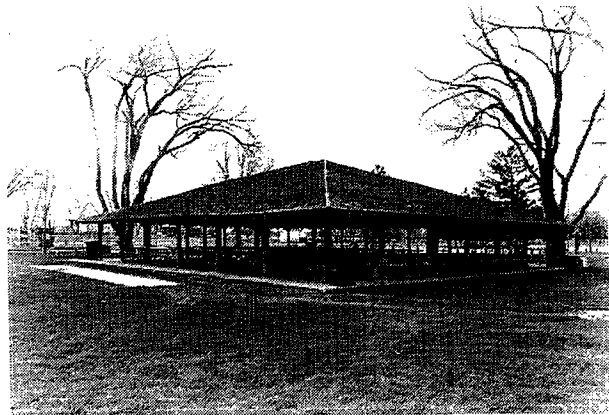
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-044 North Platte
DATE: 1929
NAME: Fox Theater

Listed on the National Register in 1985, the Fox Theater is an excellent example of the "Picture Palace," a building type popular in the United States during the 1920's. Designed by architect F.A. Henninger and built in 1929, this theater includes decorative features from various architectural styles including Georgian, Moorish and Roman. The building is now owned by the North Platte Community Playhouse and is used for social and cultural events.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-564 North Platte
DATE: C1935
NAME: Cody Park

Cody Park is an excellent public park with several contributing features including an Art Moderne style bathhouse, open-air pavilion and rubble stone barbecue grills. Much of the parks' design and major buildings were constructed during the 1930's through public works agencies such as the Works Progress Administration, (WPA). Considered eligible as an example of a public park developed during the new deal era and for its association with recreation in North Platte.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-065 North Platte
DATE: C1915
NAME: Memorial Park

Potentially significant as a recreational facility constructed during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920), in North Platte. Constructed as a memorial to the soldiers of World War I., its focal point is the relocated log building, concrete Lincoln Highway marker, and stone fountain.



Historic Context: Agriculture

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. Lincoln County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 103 properties surveyed that relate to this theme. The 103 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 590 contributing resources such as stock barns, granaries, corn cribs, machine sheds, and farmhouses. Five (5) of these properties were preliminarily recorded in 1975. Twenty (20) of the 103 agricultural properties were identified as potentially significant for association with Sand Hills and High Plains farming.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Lincoln County's farms date from 1880 to 1930. However, the continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: thirty-two percent of the 103 properties surveyed were abandoned. Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone--primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production (08.07), and Sand Hills Range Livestock Production (08.08). These were identified by the NESHPO as the predominant types of agriculture practised in Lincoln County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Thirty Mile Canal (LN00-027), was previously surveyed and determined eligible for listing by the NESHPO. This canal system, built in 1928, is not included in the photographic inventory below (see NESHPO site file).

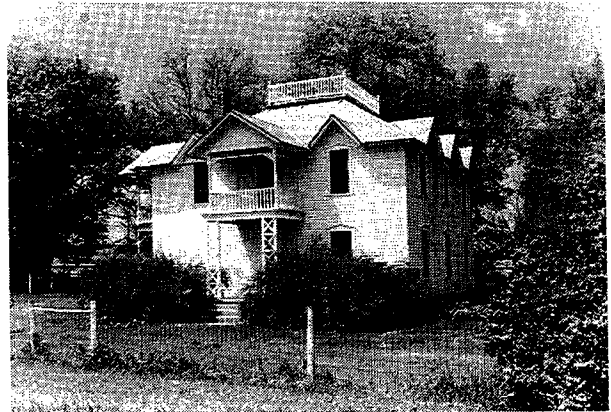
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-145 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Ranch

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular stucco house, and limestone outbuildings with rock and grout roofs. A unique collection of ranch buildings that are significant for their contribution to ranching practices during Nebraska's period of Development and Growth (1890-1920).



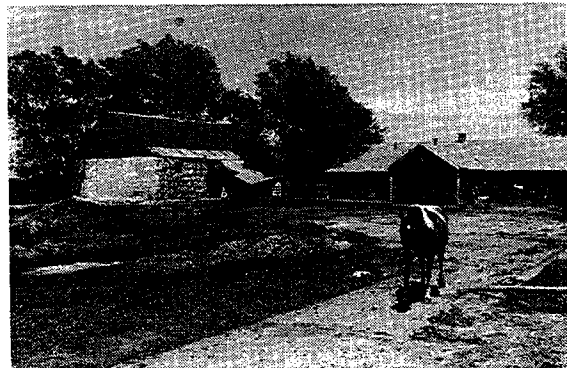
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-165 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Farm

Large-scale farm with eight contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house with Queen Anne style detailing. Important in the study of farms established during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in the High Plains region of Nebraska.



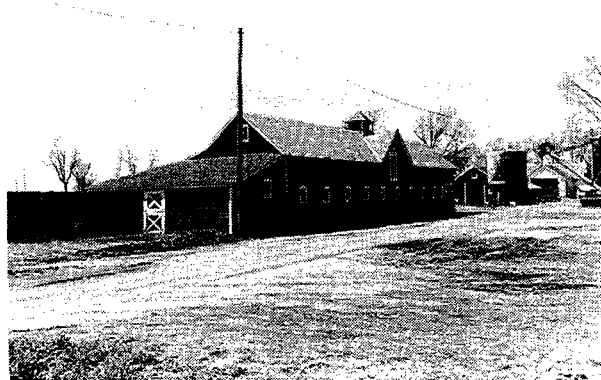
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-014 Rural
DATE: C1870
NAME: Penniston-Miller Farmstead

Located near the site of the Cold Springs Pony Express Station, the Penniston-Miller farm is significant for association with the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Lincoln County. The stone house and barn are the most prominent features of the farmstead.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-042 Rural
DATE: C1917
NAME: Farm on Non-Contributing Farm

Primarily important for the narrow frame barn with gable wall-dormer, frame granary and large cup-elevator. Potentially significant for its association with farming practices in the High Plains region of Lincoln County during the Development and Growth era, (1890-1920).



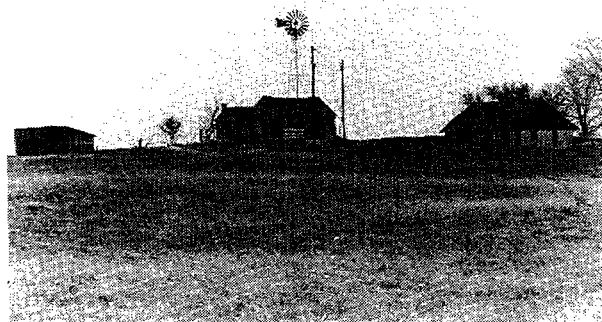
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-051 Rural
DATE: C1925
NAME: Banked Barn

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame banked barn. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-066 Rural
DATE: C1908
NAME: Abandoned Ranch

A unique cement/stone house banked into the side of a hill with four other outbuildings. This small scale ranch is an interesting example of a ranching operation started during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920), in southern Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-095 Rural
DATE: C1900, C1947
NAME: Abandoned Ranch

A two-story ranch house with a truncated hip roof and Eastlake style porch. Determined potentially significant to the study of ranches founded during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920), in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-101 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Ranch

Primarily significant for the two large frame barns and three contributing outbuildings. Considered potentially significant for its contribution to the study of Nebraska barn types.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-102 Rural
DATE: C1925
NAME: Ranch

Excellent example of early twentieth-century High Plains cash grain and livestock production ranch. Contains five contributing buildings including a stucco house and a large barn with a cement foundation and clapboard siding.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-104 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Ranch

Despite abandonment, this small-scale ranch is an important contributor to the study of late nineteenth-century ranches. Most notable among the four contributing buildings is the hall and parlor type house which still retains its historic integrity.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-119 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Ranch

A turn-of-the-century ranch with six contributing buildings including a one-and-one-half-story house and two frame barns. Potentially significant as a ranch established during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920), in southern Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-123 Rural
DATE: C1870, C1915
NAME: Ranch

Although the one-story limestone house is no longer used, this property reflects the scale and character of ranches established during the Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890). A total of seven buildings contribute to the historic character of this property.



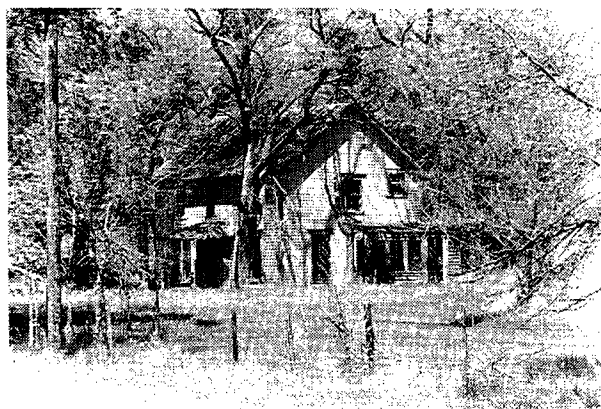
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-129 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Brick Barn

An extremely unique brick barn with a square shaped two-story core and an attached side wing. Considered potentially significant for its rare design and as a contributor to the study of Nebraska barn types.



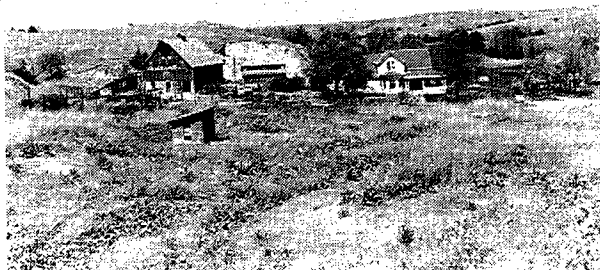
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-130 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Ranch

Large-scale farm with five contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Development and Growth, (1890-1920) in the High Plains region of southern Lincoln County.



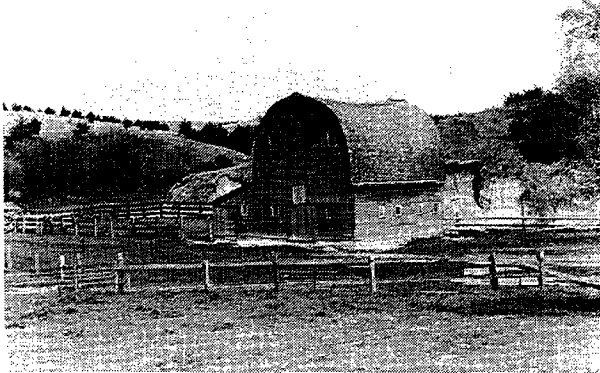
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-136 Rural
DATE: 1878, C1915
NAME: Jens N. Jensen Fox Creek Pioneer Farm

Located at the base of rolling bluffs in the Fox Creek canyon of southern Lincoln County. This farm was established in 1878 by Danish immigrant Jens N. Jensen. Significant as a farm that exhibits an evolution through time, and for its contribution to the study of farming practices in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-157 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Ranch

This ranch's significance was determined exclusively by the large frame barn with a unique bell-curved roof and for its possible association with Danish immigrants. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska.



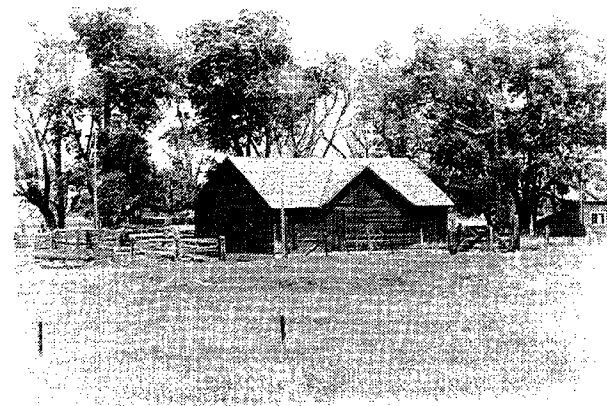
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-217 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Large scale farm with eight contributing outbuildings and two separate frame houses. Potentially important in the study of farms established at the beginning of the twentieth-century and for possible association with Swedish-American settlement in southern Lincoln County.



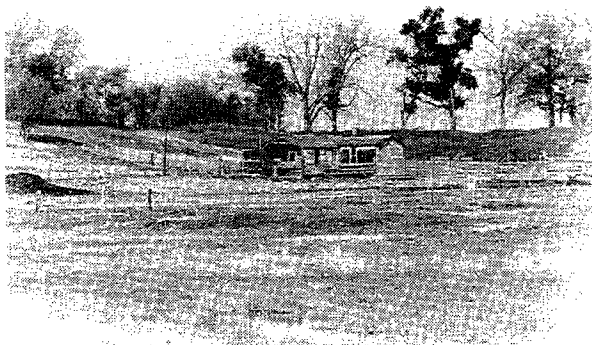
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-230 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Farm

Well-preserved C1915 farmstead with a unique frame barn, and three contributing outbuildings. Potentially significant as a farm established during the period of Development and Growth in southern Lincoln County and for possible association with Swedish or Danish immigrants.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-202 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Abandoned Ranch

Abandoned ranch with a one-story vernacular frame house and frame granary. Potentially significant as a ranch established during the Settlement and Expansion period, (1867-1890), in the Sand Hills region of northern Lincoln County.



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The 1993 Lincoln County survey added eighty-three (83) buildings to the previously documented group of fifteen (15) commercial properties. Among the ninety-eight (98) total properties, ten (10) were judged potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

One of the more important aspects of the Lincoln County NEHBS was a thematic survey of the Lincoln Highway. The Lincoln Highway, the nation's first transcontinental highway, played an important role in commercial development in the Platte River valley. Buildings associated with the highway were assigned Commerce, Transportation, or Diversion historic context numbers. A summary of the Lincoln Highway thematic survey begins on page 78.

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Lincoln County. Previous NEHBS recordation of commercial buildings in Nebraska have found two main property types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. Unfortunately, false-front type buildings in Lincoln County have generally failed to survive. Only three examples are illustrated in the following Inventory. Although few remain in the county, false-front type buildings have been frequently surveyed in many Nebraska small towns. The common features of this type include one-story rectangular-shaped buildings with gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore "hid" the relatively small scale of the building. Lincoln County false-front stores were built between 1880 and 1900.

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in the larger county towns. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block, or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. Significant examples of this type illustrated below include

Hirschfeld's Building (LN06-542), and the Hendy-Ogier Building (LN06-554) in North Platte. The Hendy-Ogier Building is illustrated in the Lincoln Highway Inventory beginning on page 84.

NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-045 North Platte
DATE: 1929
NAME: Hotel Yancey (Pawnee Hotel)

Listed on the National Register, this eight-story brick Georgian Revival style hotel was designed by architect F.A. Henninger and constructed by Alex Beck, who also designed and built the Fox Theater across the street from the hotel. Minor alterations have occurred on the first level facade, but the hotel retains its historic integrity. This building has played a significant role in the commercial history of North Platte and contributes to the study of Nebraska hotels.



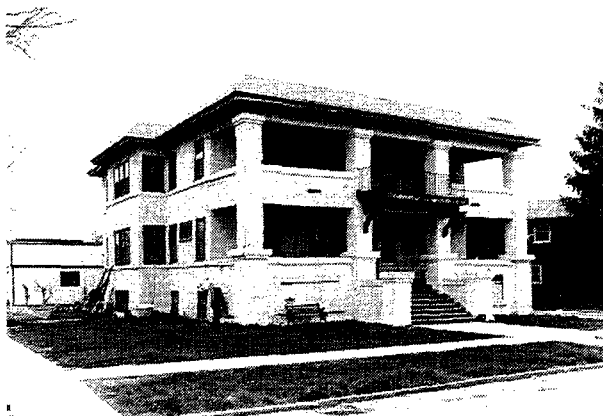
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-047 North Platte
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

Although alterations have occurred on the first level, this two-story brick commercial building retains its historic character. The facade of the building contains unique applications of brick corbeling and limestone details. Potentially significant as a contributor to the historic character of North Platte's central business district and in the study of mixed-use commercial buildings in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-141 North Platte
DATE: C1927
NAME: Apartment Building

Stucco, two-story apartment building with a raised basement and integral two-story porch. Significant as a property type developed to meet increased housing demands in North Platte during large population growth in the early twentieth-century.



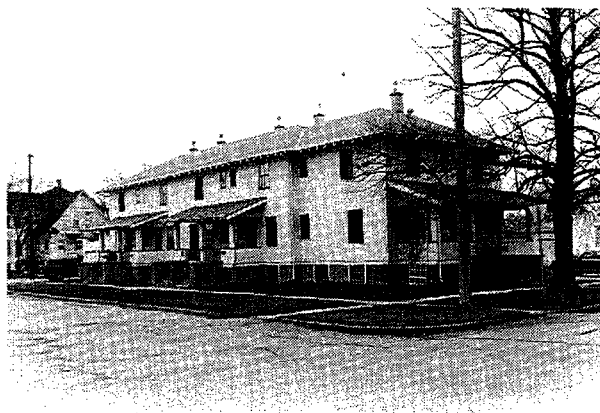
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-342 North Platte
DATE: C1935
NAME: Apartment Building

A brick and stucco one-story apartment building with a raised basement and Tudor Revival style details on its facade. Potentially significant for association with a recommended thematic study of Depression era buildings in North Platte.



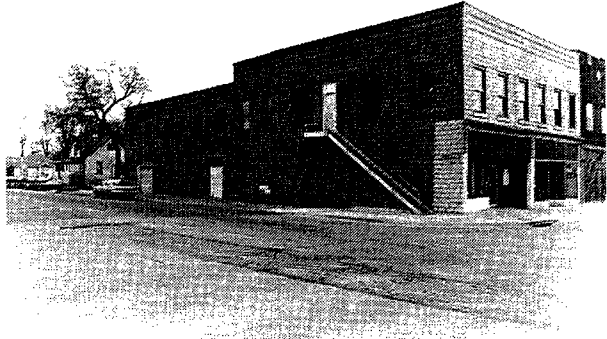
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-348 North Platte
DATE: C1917
NAME: Apartment Building

Large frame Craftsman style apartment building prominently located on a corner lot. Important as an apartment building constructed during the end of the Development and Growth era (1890-1920) in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-560 North Platte
DATE: C1910
NAME: Commercial Building

Although one of the storefronts in this double wide, two-story, cement block commercial building has been altered, the building retains its overall historic character. Potentially significant as a commercial building constructed during the Development and Growth era, (1890-1920), in the "Old Town" business district of North Platte.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-542 North Platte
DATE: C1910
NAME: Commercial Building/B.P.O.E.

Three-story brick commercial building with Neo-Classical Revival style design influences. With its prominent corner location, unique appearance and size, this building (now occupied by Hirschfeld's) has played a major role in the development of North Platte's central business district and is important to the study of retail commerce in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-538 North Platte
DATE: C1920
NAME: Commercial Building

A two-story brick commercial building that retains its historic integrity. With virtually no ornamentation, the facade is highlighted with brick corbeling. Important for its contribution to retail commerce in North Platte at the beginning of the Spurious Economic Growth period (1920-1929).



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-647 North Platte
DATE: C1925
NAME: Livestock Sale Barn

Frame, one-story livestock sale barn with clerestory windows at the top of both gable roof sections. This large building is potentially significant for its contribution to livestock production in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN02-001 Dickens
DATE: C1913
NAME: Commercial Building

Despite its deteriorated condition, this abandoned one-story brick commercial building was determined potentially significant for its role in the development of commerce in Dickens during the period of Development and Growth, (1890-1920). Bands of brick corbeling in the parapet and above the transom windows are the only ornamentation.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN07-001 Somerset
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned General Store

This abandoned general store is one of the few remnants of the former railroad town of Somerset. Although severely deteriorated, it is potentially significant for its contribution to the establishment of retail commerce in Somerset during the period of initial settlement.



Historic Context: Transportation

Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying material and people from one place to another by air, land, water, railroads, and highways. Historic resources associated with this theme include wagon trail ruts, railroad depots, gas stations, bridges, motels, and road signs.

The 1993 Lincoln County survey added six (6) properties to the database of previously surveyed transportation buildings and structures. Twelve (12) buildings and structures were previously recorded by the NESHPO including five bridges surveyed in a statewide review of historic bridges. One of these, the Sutherland State Aid Bridge was listed on the National Register in 1992.

The majority of the transportation properties were associated with railroads or highways. These buildings may also be cross-referenced with the theme of commerce; examples include hotels, gas stations, and garages.

One of the more important aspects of the Lincoln County survey was the recordation of properties related to the Lincoln Highway/Route 30 transportation corridor. The Lincoln Highway was the first transcontinental highway in the nation and played an important role in the development of communities on its route. These properties have been catalogued in the NEHBS database with Commerce, Transportation, or Diversion historic context numbers. A Summary of the Lincoln Highway thematic survey begins on page 78.

NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-032 Rural
DATE: 1914-15
NAME: Sutherland State Aid Bridge

One of 71 bridges recently listed on the National Register as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges. The Sutherland Bridge is technologically significant as the best example in the state of concrete arch construction.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-545 & 555 North Platte
DATE: C1935
NAME: Street Markers

Designed in the Art Deco style, eight of these structures are located in the North Platte central business district and are considered locally unique objects related to automotive transportation in the 1930's and 1940's. Purportedly built as street sign markers, these objects now serve as stoplight standards.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-116 Rural
DATE: 1935
NAME: Platte Valley Public Power
Irrigation Canal Bridge

This reinforced concrete bridge was constructed in 1935 as part of a hydroelectric and irrigation project in central Lincoln County. Potentially significant to the study of bridges built in Nebraska during the Great Depression (1929-1940).



Historic Context: Services

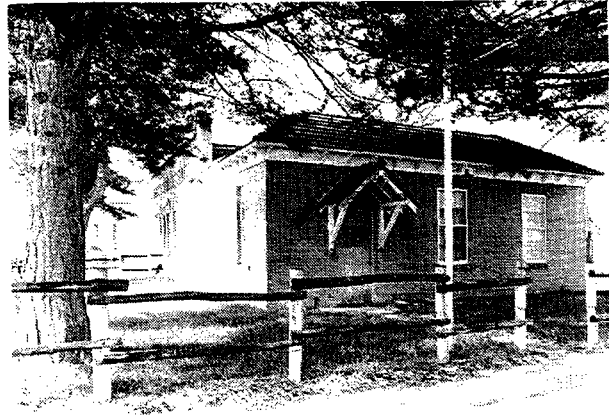
The historic context of Services refers to community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes utilities such as gas, electricity, and water; waste disposal, fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also included in this context such as architecture, banking, medical, and insurance industries.

The 1993 Lincoln County survey recorded sixteen (16) Service properties. These buildings are added to five (5) other Service properties previously recorded by the NESHPO and re-surveyed in 1993. Among the twenty-one (21) total buildings, six (6) were judged

potentially eligible for National Register listing. The buildings include banks, and professional offices.

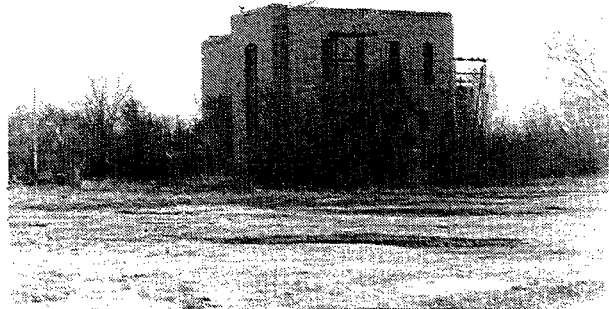
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-569 North Platte
DATE: C1925
NAME: City Utility Building

One-story brick city utility building with Period Revival style detailing. Significant for its association with public utilities during the early twentieth-century and as a rare property type.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-634 North Platte
DATE: C1937
NAME: Power Plant

Although abandoned, this brick electric power plant is important to the study of public utility buildings in Lincoln County and for the use of minimal Art Deco style details.



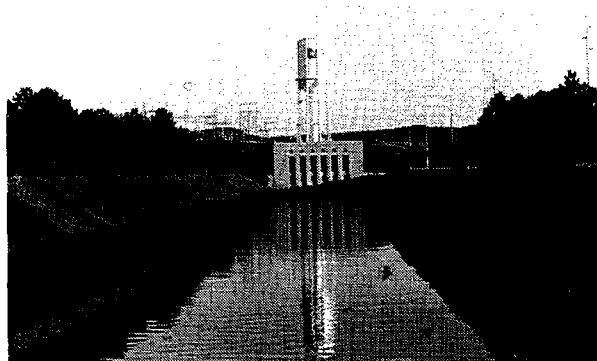
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-171 North Platte
DATE: C1913
NAME: Former Hospital, Now Apartments

Although originally built as a hospital, this Craftsman Style building was eventually converted into apartments. It is potentially significant for association with health care facilities established during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920), in North Platte.



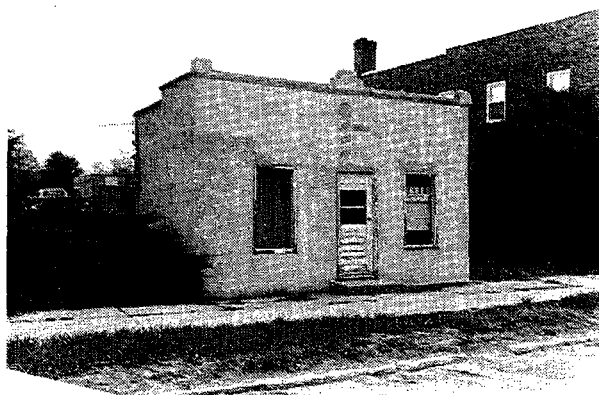
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-117 Rural
DATE: C1935
NAME: Platte Valley Public Power Plant

This reinforced concrete, two-story power plant exhibits the massing and details of the Art Deco and Moderne architectural styles. Potentially significant for its association with power generation during the twentieth century and as a rare property type.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN09-017 Wallace
DATE: C1915
NAME: Former Professional Building

One-story professional building designed with Spanish Colonial Revival style detailing. Important for association with professional services in Wallace and for its contribution to the historic character of the central business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN09-006 Wallace
DATE: C1912
NAME: Citizens Security Bank

Built during the "Age of Main Street Banking" in Nebraska (1889-1920), this exceptional one-story brick building exemplifies the characteristics of its type with its corner location, and formalistic design.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Lincoln County survey was no exception: 767 houses were recorded, or 68% of all properties surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material, and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

1. **High Style/Popular Architectural Styles.** Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p. 93, Appendix 1.
2. **Folk/Vernacular.** This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.
3. **Potential Ethnic Associations.** Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.
4. **Contributes to district.** Individual houses, whether in a rural or urban setting, may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction. Historic resources already listed on the National Register are illustrated first, followed by potentially eligible houses organized into groups according to architectural style.

O'Fallons Bluff is not illustrated below but was listed on the National Register in 1974. O'Fallons Bluff is a section of hills located along the South Platte River containing some of the most clearly defined and well preserved remnants of the Oregon-California Trail. Because the bluffs come very close to the river, early travelers were forced to traverse the bluffs above the bottom land to avoid surprise attacks by Indians.

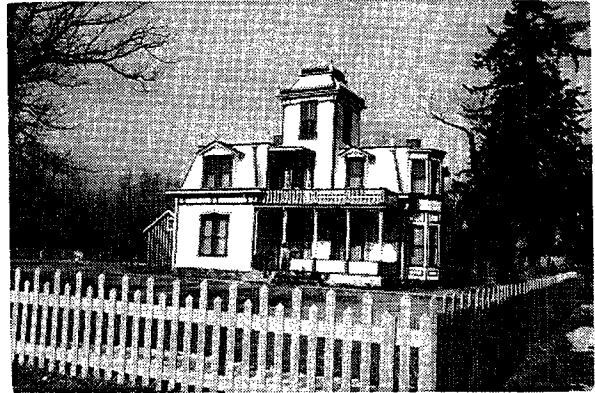
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-012

North Platte

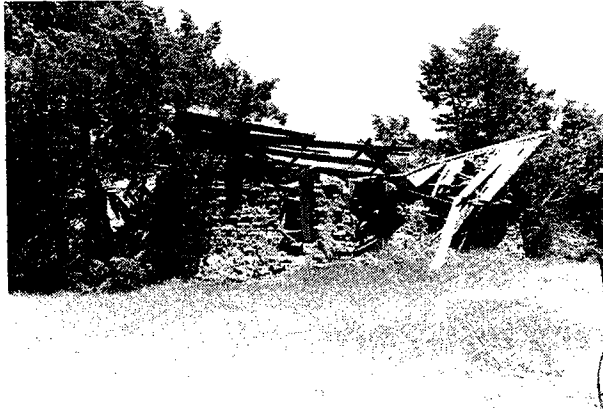
DATE: 1886

NAME: Scout's Rest Ranch

Scout's Rest Ranch was the home of William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, a former scout and premier showman whose Wild West shows embodied the legend of the American West. Ranch buildings include the 1886 French Second Empire style house, a C1885 barn, cob house, ice house, and wine cellar. Sixty-five acres of the original four-thousand acre ranch have been preserved as Buffalo Bill State Historical Park by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.



FOLK/VERNACULAR: C1865-C1907



LN00-134

Lindemuth Sod House Remains

Rural

1907

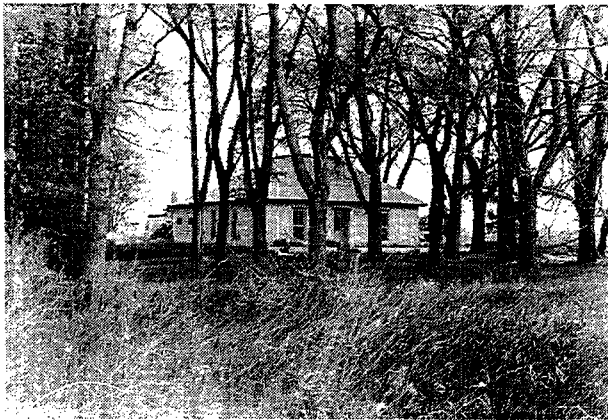


LN00-011

Peter Millen Sod House

Rural

C1900



LN00-005
Limestone House

Rural
C1885



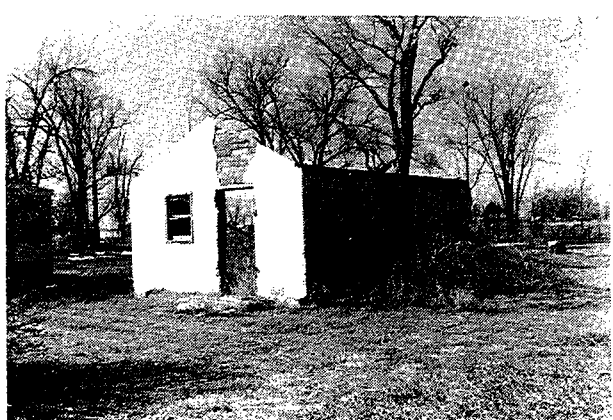
LN06-241
Adobe House: Gable Front

Rural
C1905



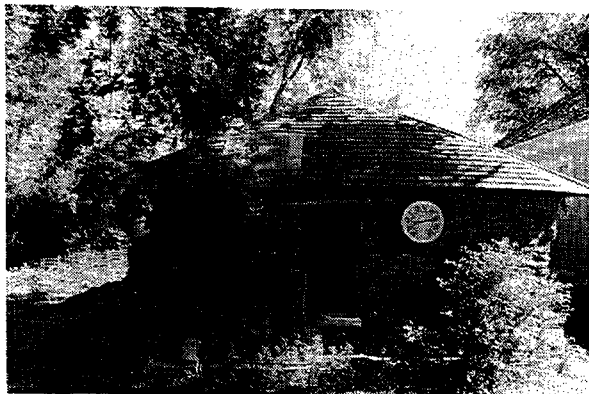
LN08-050
Vernacular House: Split Log Construction

Sutherland
C1910



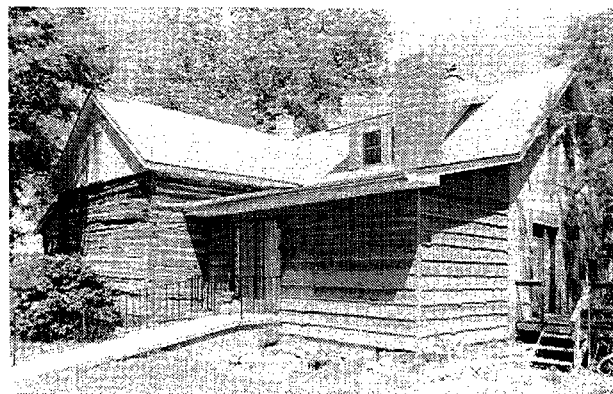
LN08-052
Vernacular House: Adobe Construction

Sutherland
C1900



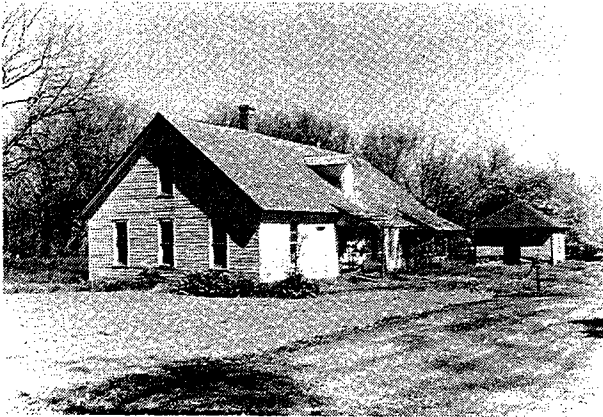
LN00-017
Gross-Drake Sod House

Rural
C1895



LN00-015
Burk's Ranch Log House

Rural
C1860



LN00-122
Vernacular Houses

Rural
C1870



LN00-124
Vernacular House

Rural
C1900



LN00-125
Vernacular House

Rural
C1890



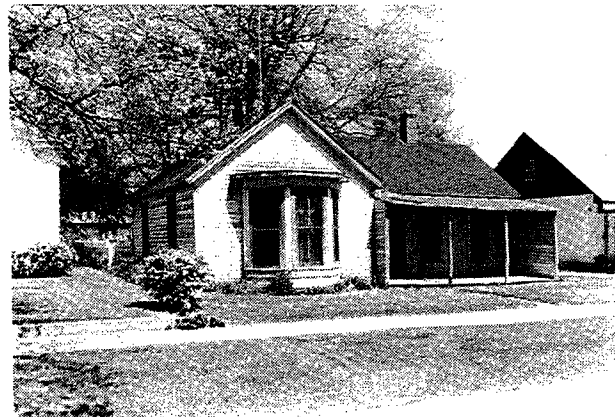
LN00-139
Vernacular House

Rural
C1890



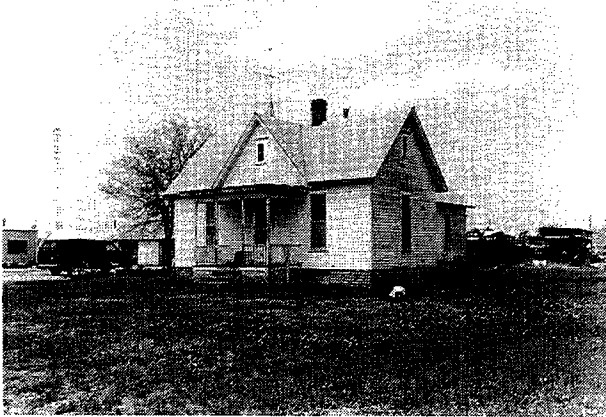
LN00-151
Vernacular House

Rural
C1900



LN01-022
Vernacular House

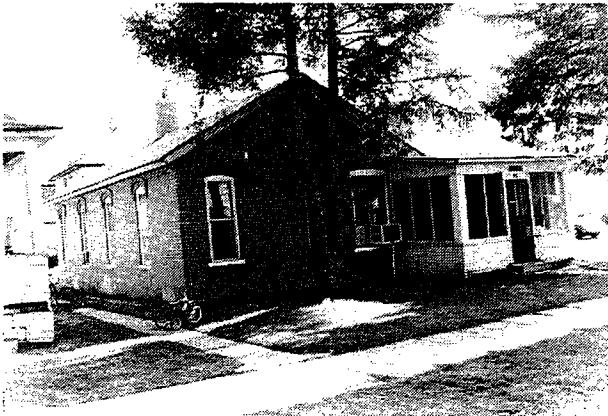
Brady
C1890



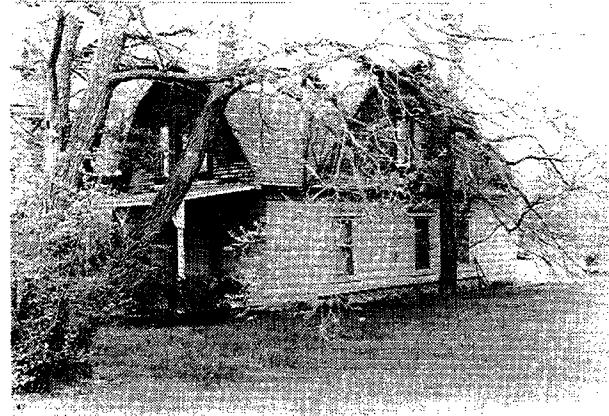
LN06-667 North Platte
Vernacular House C1890



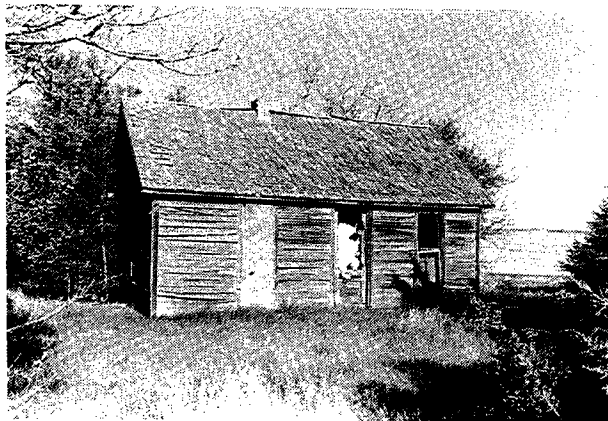
LN06-674 North Platte
Vernacular House C1900



LN06-184 North Platte
Vernacular House C1890



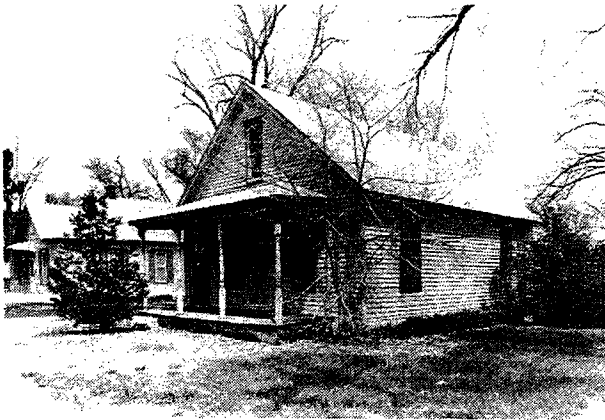
LN09-012 Wallace
Vernacular House C1905



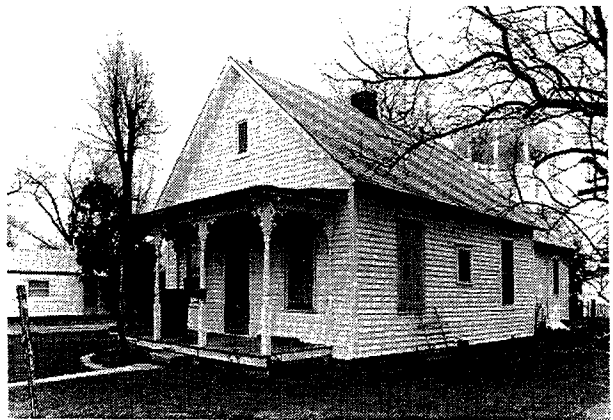
LN00-107 Rural
Vernacular House: Hall and Parlor Type C1888



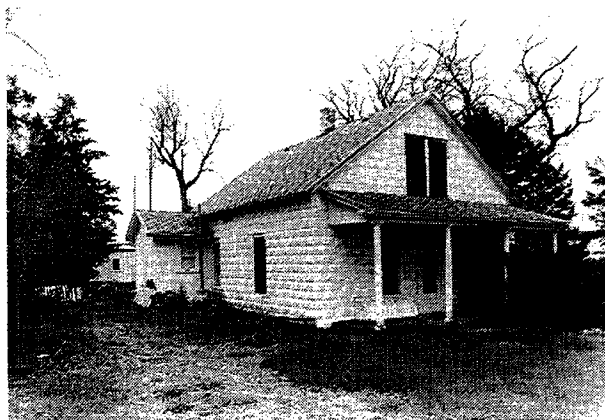
LN10-017 Wellfleet
Vernacular House: Hall and Parlor Type C1890



LN06-403 North Platte
Vernacular House: Gable Front Type C1890



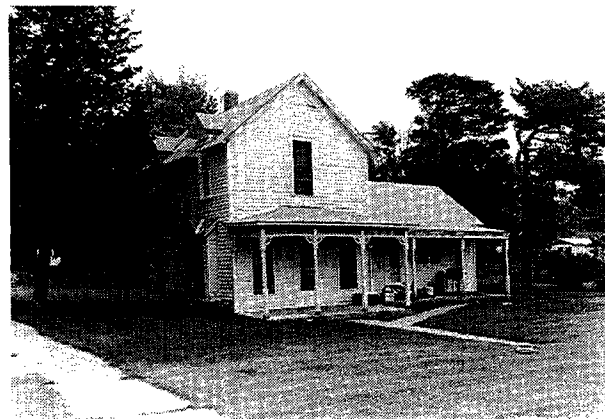
LN06-578 North Platte
Vernacular House: Gable Front Type C1885



LN06-589 North Platte
Vernacular House: Gable Front Type C1905



LN01-004 Brady
Vernacular House: I-House C1890



LN01-002 Brady
Vernacular House: Upright with side wing C1895



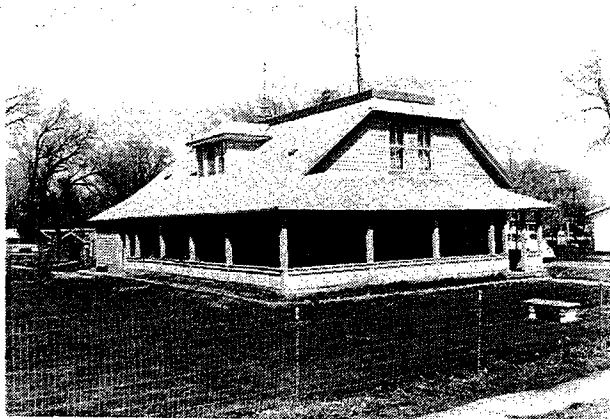
LN06-299 North Platte
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details 1885



LN10-018 Wellfleet
Vernacular House: Upright with side wing C1900



LN06-028 North Platte
Vernacular House C1893



LN05-018 Maxwell
Vernacular House C1890



LN06-003 North Platte
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1890



LN06-143 North Platte
House: Vernacular w/Eclectic Details C1910



LN06-162 North Platte
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1895



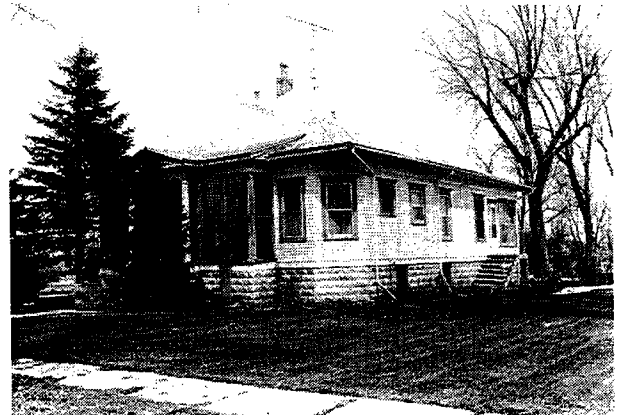
LN00-195 Rural
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1895



LN06-341 North Platte
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Detail C1895



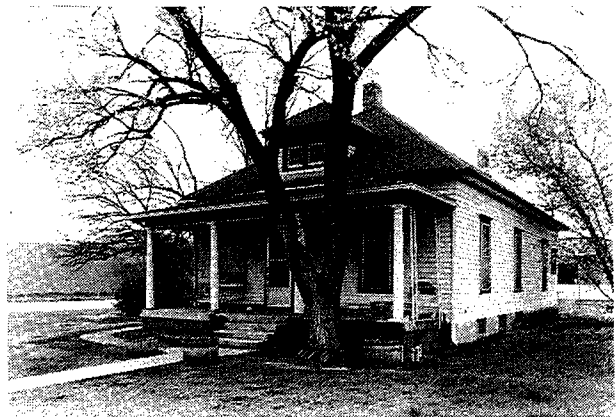
LN06-584 North Platte
House: Vernacular w/Eastlake Details C1895



LN03-021 Hershey
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1910

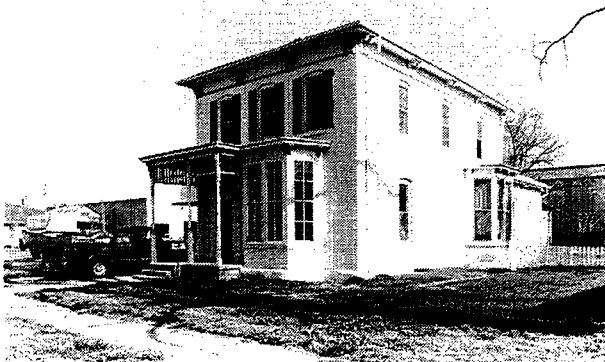


LN06-014 North Platte
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1905



LN06-575 North Platte
House: Vernacular w/Neo-Classical Porch C1900

HIGH VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Italianate Style, C1880-C1900



LN06-051 **North Platte**
House: Italianate Style **C1880**

HIGH VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Style, with variations, C1895-C1910



LN00-229 **Rural**
House: Queen Anne Style **C1908**



LN03-022 **Hershey**
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype **C1908**



LN05-019 **Maxwell**
House: Queen Anne Style details **C1910**



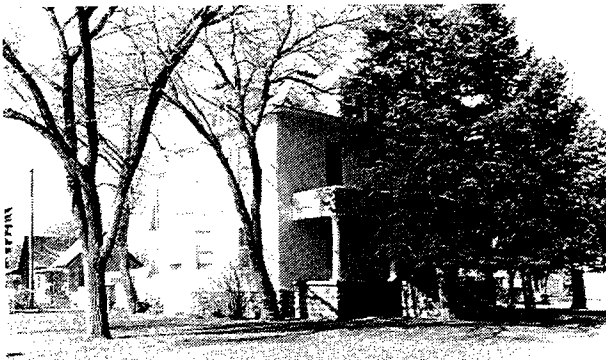
LN06-004 **North Platte**
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype **C1910**



LN06-009 North Platte
House: Queen Anne Style C1905



LN06-012 North Platte
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype C1908



LN06-015 North Platte
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype C1910



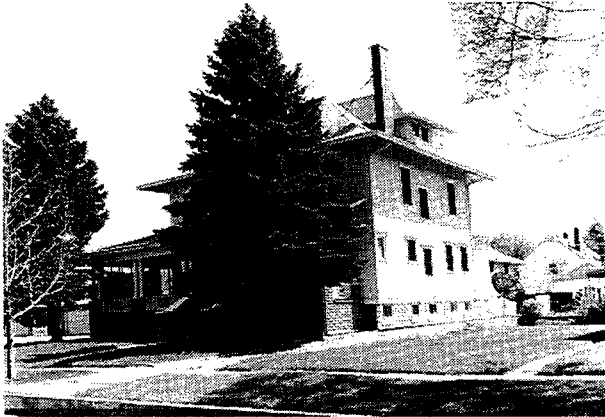
LN06-016 North Platte
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype C1910



LN06-029 North Platte
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype C1900



LN06-031 North Platte
House: Queen Anne Style C1905



LN06-167 North Platte
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype C1912



LN06-346 North Platte
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype C1905



LN01-026 Brady
House: Queen Anne Style C1895



LN06-122 North Platte
House: Eclectic C1910

NEO-CLASSICISM: Neo-Classical Revival Style, C1910-C1920



LN06-011 North Platte
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style C1915

POPULAR HOUSES: American Four-Square Types, with variations, C1910-C1925



LN05-003 Maxwell
House: Four-Square Type C1910



LN06-061 North Platte
House: Four-Square Type C1912



LN06-165 North Platte
House: Four-Square Type C1915



LN06-183 North Platte
House: Four-Square Type C1915

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Craftsman Style Houses, C1915-C1929



LN06-019 North Platte
House: Craftsman Style C1920



LN06-117 North Platte
House: Craftsman Style C1925



LN06-129

House: Craftsman Style

North Platte
C1920



LN06-152

House: Craftsman Style

North Platte
C1919



LN06-158

House: Craftsman Style

North Platte
C1920



LN06-302

House: Craftsman Style

North Platte
C1925



LN06-408

House: Craftsman Style

North Platte
C1917



LN06-440

House: Craftsman Style

North Platte
C1918



LN06-524 North Platte
House: Craftsman Style C1920



LN06-574 North Platte
House: Craftsman Style C1915



LN09-011 Wallace
House: Craftsman Style C1918

POST VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM - Spanish Colonial Revival, C1920-C1940



LN06-020 North Platte
House: Spanish Colonial Revival C1935



LN06-021 North Platte
House: Spanish Colonial Revival C1935



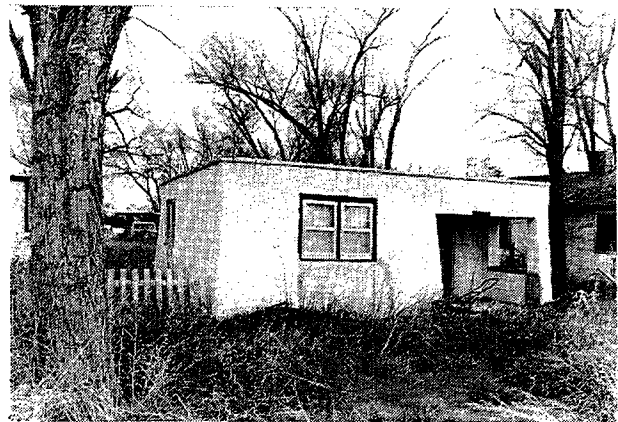
LN06-078 North Platte
House: Spanish Colonial Revival Style C1928



LN06-124 North Platte
House: Spanish Colonial Revival Style C1938



LN06-125 North Platte
House: Spanish Colonial Revival Style C1938



LN06-485 North Platte
House: Spanish Colonial Revival Style C1930



LN06-677 North Platte
Duplex: Spanish Colonial Revival Style C1926



LN08-014 Sutherland
House: Spanish Colonial Revival Style C1920

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Tudor Revival, c1935-c1949



LN06-121
House: Tudor Revival

North Platte
c1937



LN06-147
House: Tudor Revival

North Platte
c1938



LN06-339
House: Tudor Revival Style

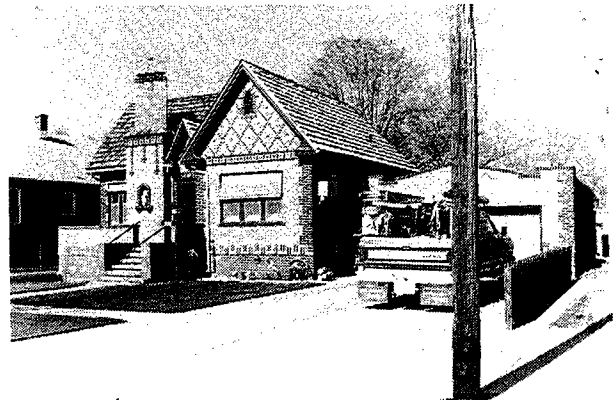
North Platte
c1938

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Period Houses, c1930-c1949



LN06-024
House: Period Revival Style

North Platte
c1938



LN06-030
Period House

North Platte
c1935



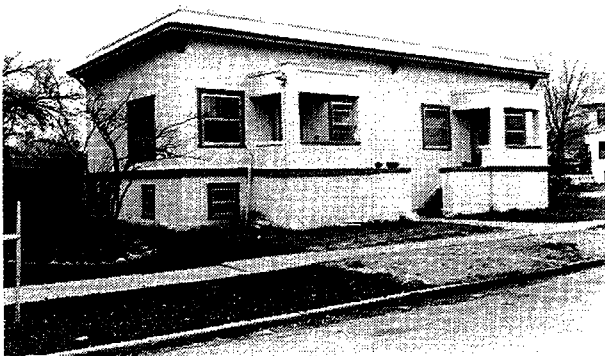
LN06-103
Period House

North Platte
C1938



LN06-108
Period House

North Platte
C1938



LN06-142
Duplex

North Platte
C1920



LN06-148
Period House

North Platte
C1937



LN06-157
House: Period Revival Style

North Platte
C1937



LN06-159
House: Period Revival Style

North Platte
C1927



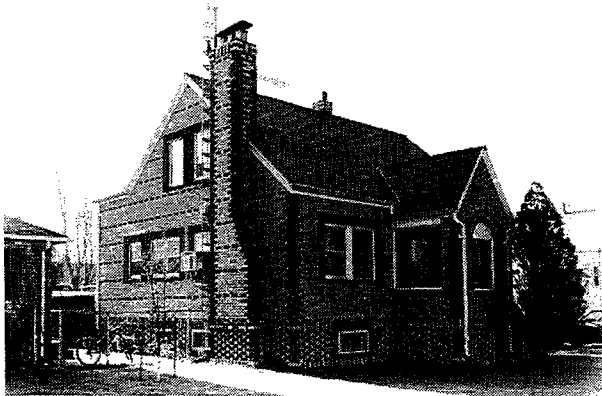
LN06-168
Period House

North Platte
C1935



LN06-188
Period House

North Platte
C1937



LN06-260
Period House

North Platte
C1937



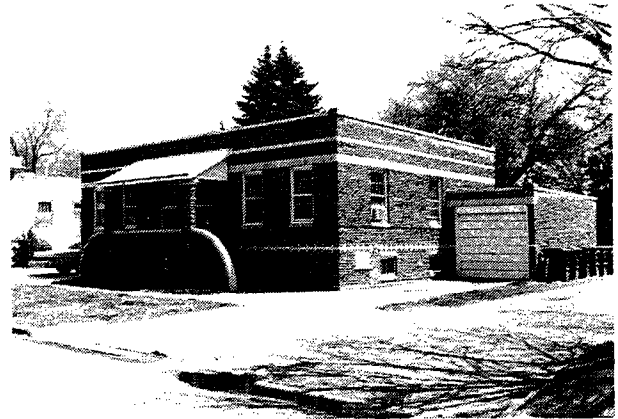
LN06-273
Period House

North Platte
C1946



LN06-277
Period House

North Platte
C1940



LN06-310
Duplex

North Platte
C1938



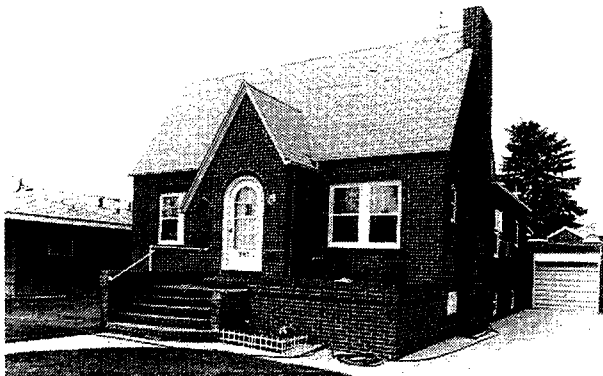
LN06-340
Duplex

North Platte
c1940



LN06-468
Period House

North Platte
c1938



LN06-469
Period House

North Platte
c1940



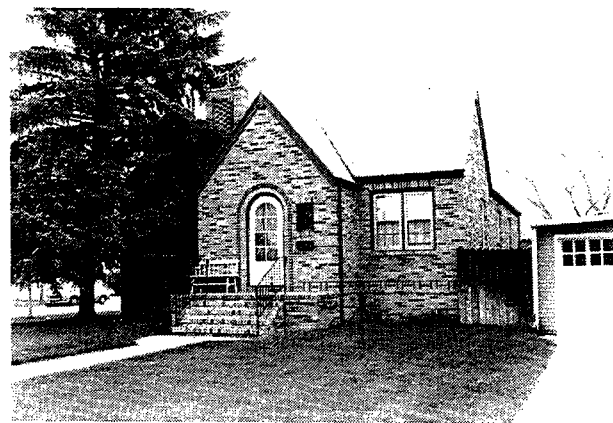
LN06-474
Period House

North Platte
c1936



LN06-475
House: Period Revival Style

North Platte
c1937



LN06-606
Period House

North Platte
c1940



LN06-607
Period House

North Platte
C1940



LN06-617
Period House

North Platte
C1942



LN06-619
House: Period Revival Style

North Platte
C1940



LN06-675
Period House

North Platte
C1937



LN08-039
House: Period Revival Style

Sutherland
C1938

Lincoln County House Type Summary



Fig. 13: Circa 1890 abandoned farmhouse, rural Lincoln County.

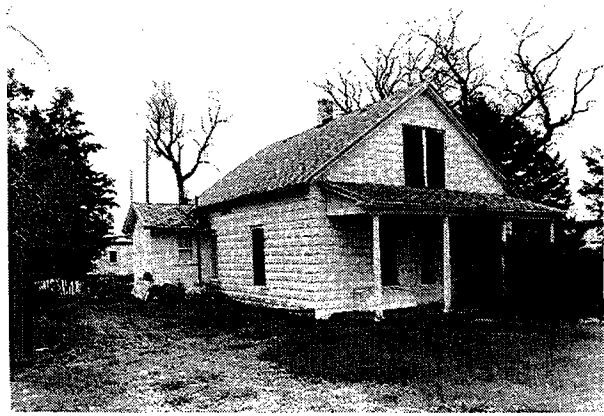
During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not good examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system; the method and rationale are described as follows.

Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurrence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most use descriptions of the overall shape of the house, including shape, size, and roof type.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in Lincoln County begins on the following page.



LN06-403



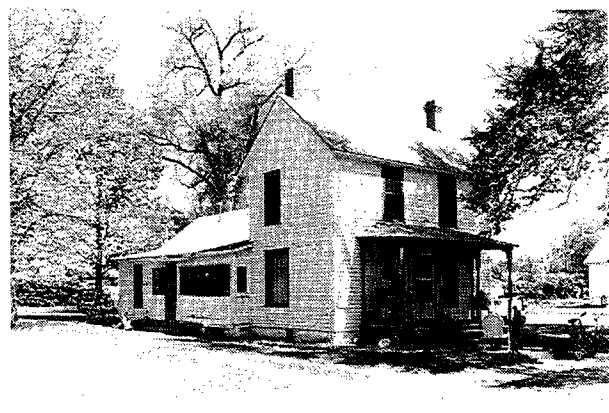
LN06-589

Type #1

This type is characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof house with the narrow end facing the street. This type, with variations, represented about one-third (32%) of all Lincoln County houses.



LN10-017



LN01-004

Type #2

This type, composed of fourteen varieties, represents over one-fourth (27%) of all Lincoln County houses. This type is virtually identical to Type #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street. In this case, the long dimension of the house is parallel to the street.

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY IN LINCOLN COUNTY

History of the Lincoln Highway

The Lincoln Highway can trace its origins to a group of automobile manufacturers and automotive suppliers who, under the leadership of Carl Graham Fisher, formed an association in 1912 with the goal of establishing a "Coast-to-Coast Rock Highway". The Lincoln Highway Association planned to develop a paved, marked, toll-free road that would provide the most direct route from New York to San Francisco. The highway, which would link the United States, as had the Union Pacific before it, was planned as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. In 1913, a proclamation was issued which officially designated it as the first transcontinental highway in the United States. At the time of its dedication in October, 1913, the Lincoln Highway existed only on paper following established roads, often nothing more than dirt paths with little maintenance. It existed in this form for over a decade while the Lincoln Highway Association raised money and matched funds for paving of the roadway, since there were no federal funds and very limited state funds available.

Initially, the route of this memorial highway was widely coveted. Cities, rural, and resort areas appealed to the association to locate the route through their area. Many local organizations suffered disappointment when the route was officially announced in 1913. The highway was to begin in New York and follow the most direct route to San Francisco, through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, central Iowa and Nebraska, southern Wyoming, northern Colorado and Utah, north and central Nevada, and through the Sacramento Valley, ending at Freedom Park in San Francisco.

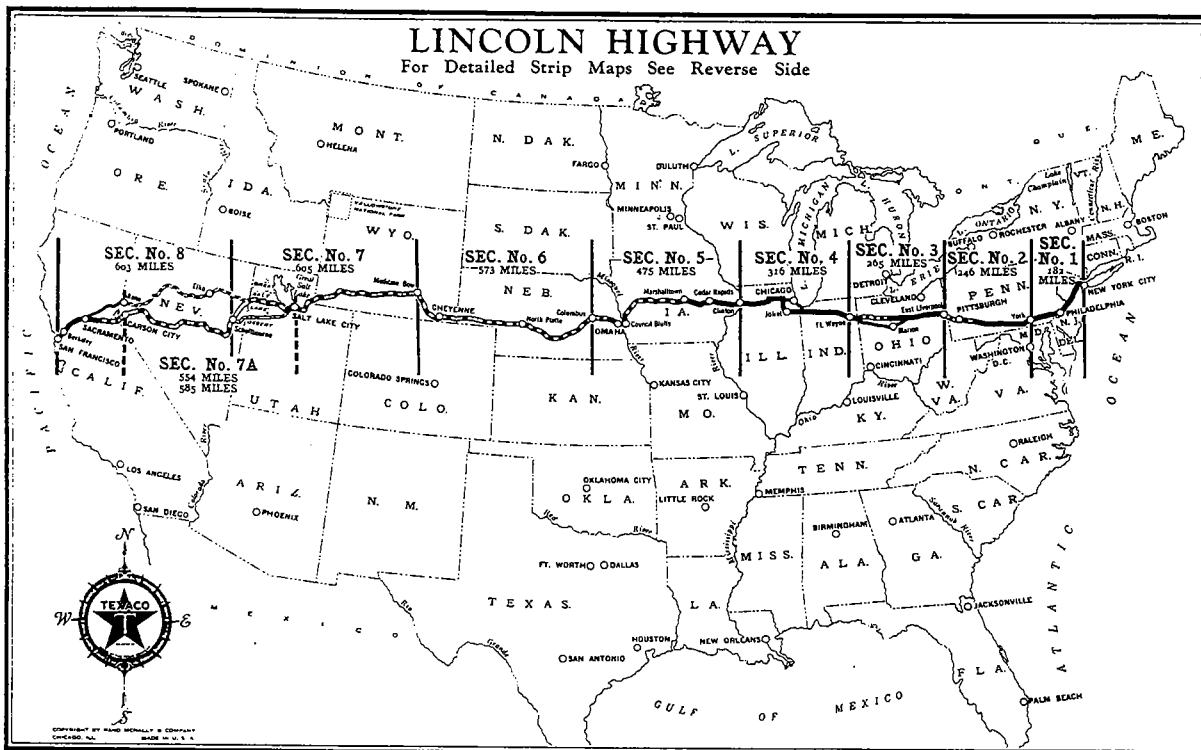


Fig. 14: Texaco Road Map featuring the Lincoln Highway/U.S. Route 30, C1930.

Following the official dedication of the route, the Lincoln Highway Association launched an extensive national effort to improve, mark and promote the highway. Individuals throughout the country contributed money, even if they were not on the route. The roads were soon marked with red, white and blue signs, or stripes with the letter "L" painted on telephone poles. With a network of state and local boosters, the Association criss-crossed the route, published and sold a series of guidebooks which informed travellers of road conditions, scenic sites, local history, and accommodations.

With cement donated by the Portland Cement Company, and matching local funds, the Lincoln Highway Association also sponsored the construction of "seedling miles". At the time of their construction in several states along the route, these concrete sections of highway were usually the only improved road in the area. Seedling miles enabled the general public to understand what the Lincoln Highway could become, and underscored the necessity for improved roads.



Fig. 15: Paving the first "seedling mile" with concrete near Kearney, October, 1915.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Despite the tremendous efforts made by the Lincoln Highway Association, by 1919 the route was still unimproved in many areas. That year, a U.S. Army convoy crossed the country on the Lincoln Highway. The trip pointed out the poor condition of the highway and illustrated the need for a good transcontinental route. In 1926, the Lincoln Highway became part of the numbered routes in the newly established highway system, with most of the route becoming U.S. Route 30, and later, in the west, Interstate 80.

In Nebraska, the Lincoln Highway entered the eastern edge of the state at Omaha. It proceeded west through Elkhorn and Valley, and then followed the Platte River Valley, as

had the fur traders, pioneers, Pony Express, telegraph lines, and railroads before it. The highway followed the South Platte River to Big Springs where it then followed Lodgepole Creek to Sidney and crossed into Wyoming at Pine Bluffs.

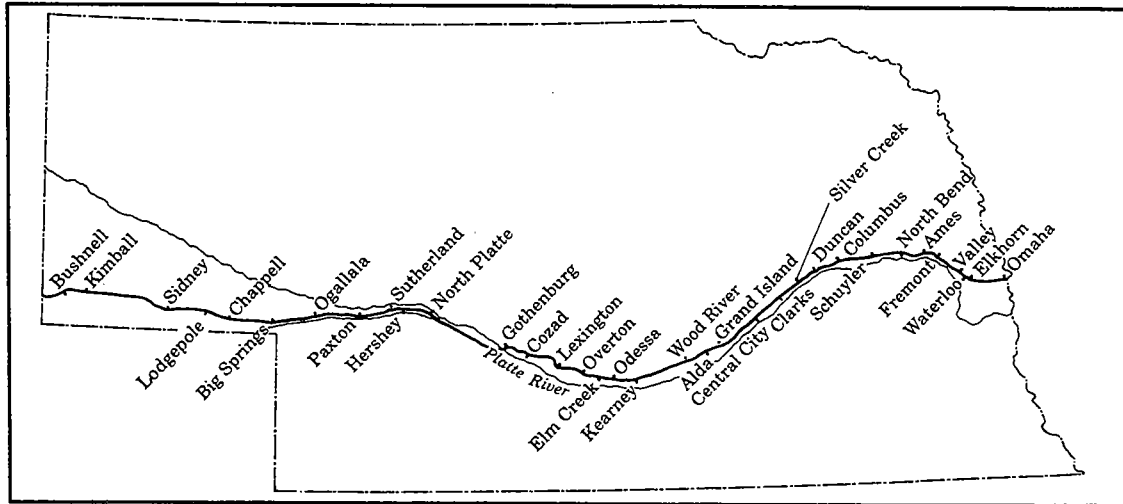


Fig. 16: Route of the Lincoln Highway in Nebraska
(Nebraska State Historical Society)

Nebraska, like most of the other states along the highway, enthusiastically endorsed the endeavor. When the highway proclamation was issued in 1913, Central City, Nebraska, became the first town in the country to ratify the proclamation. Ceremonies on dedication day were held in cities on the route throughout the nation and Nebraska was no exception. In addition to the red, white, and blue markers, many communities erected their own signs or monuments in honor of the highway.

The "seedling mile" program was also successful in the state, with Grand Island, Fremont, and Kearney participating. In 1915, Grand Island became the first city in Nebraska to complete a seedling mile. Fremont raised enough money to construct a six-mile stretch, the longest seedling mile in the country. Concrete seedling miles were, however, a very small portion of the route. With large amounts of land and small populations, western states like Nebraska had difficulty paving major sections of the highway. Much of the road was gravel, although this was an improvement over the cow paths and dirt trails through fields, described in the Lincoln Highway guidebooks.

After the Lincoln Highway became part of the national highway system, it was rerouted in the eastern part of Nebraska. The bridge crossing the Missouri River at Omaha was a toll bridge, but a free bridge was built to the north at Blair. The Lincoln Highway, by then renamed U.S. Route 30, was rerouted to the free crossing in keeping with the Association goals of making the road toll-free and direct. There were many other changes in the route through the years, most were due to property disputes or problems with railroad right-of-ways which resulted in small adjustments, often with the route jogging along section-line roads. By 1935, the highway was finally paved in its entirety. The last section was paved in November of that year a few miles west of North Platte, Nebraska.

The Impact of the Lincoln Highway in Lincoln County



Fig. 17: Lincoln Highway motel cabin court, Brady, (LN01-033).

The automobile transformed America's transportation system, as well as the landscape through which it traveled. Communities that were originally focused inward around the central business district gradually expanded their retail and service industries along the highways that connected it with other communities. Initially, these businesses were exclusively automobile related, such as filling stations and service garages. Towards the mid-to late 1920's, the comfort and convenience of travelers was focused upon with the development of roadside motel courts, cafes, and restaurants. Usually these businesses were located at the outskirts of communities and allowed travelers quick access. With the onset of the Great Depression, the amount of travelers decreased, as well as the number of new motels and service stations. However, with the post-World War II prosperity in the mid-to late 1940's, people could now afford automobiles and travel.

The prosperity of the 1940's and 50's allowed the existing roadside business owners to become so successful that more and more competitors built along the highway. Eventually, it was not just larger communities that supported roadside businesses, but smaller towns and villages also offered motels and rest areas. Roadside business owners were forced to compete for the travelers business. More often than not, this competitive spirit was expressed with a wide range of building types to attract vacationers and travelers.

The route of the Lincoln Highway through the county changed as state and federal highway funds became available and railroad rights-of-way were purchased. From 1913 to about 1916, the Lincoln Highway entered the east side of the county on the south side of the Platte River. The road had turned south at Gothenburg in neighboring Dawson County

where it crossed the Platte River and entered the east border of Lincoln County. It then followed the south side of the river, making several turns, until it was directly south of North Platte. There it turned north and crossed what was by this time the South Platte River. When the bridge was completed over the river between North Platte and Maxwell to the east (circa 1916; cost \$52,000), the highway stayed on the north bank, passing through Brady and Maxwell before reaching North Platte. It then took a path between the North and South Platte Rivers, passing through Hershey and Sutherland.

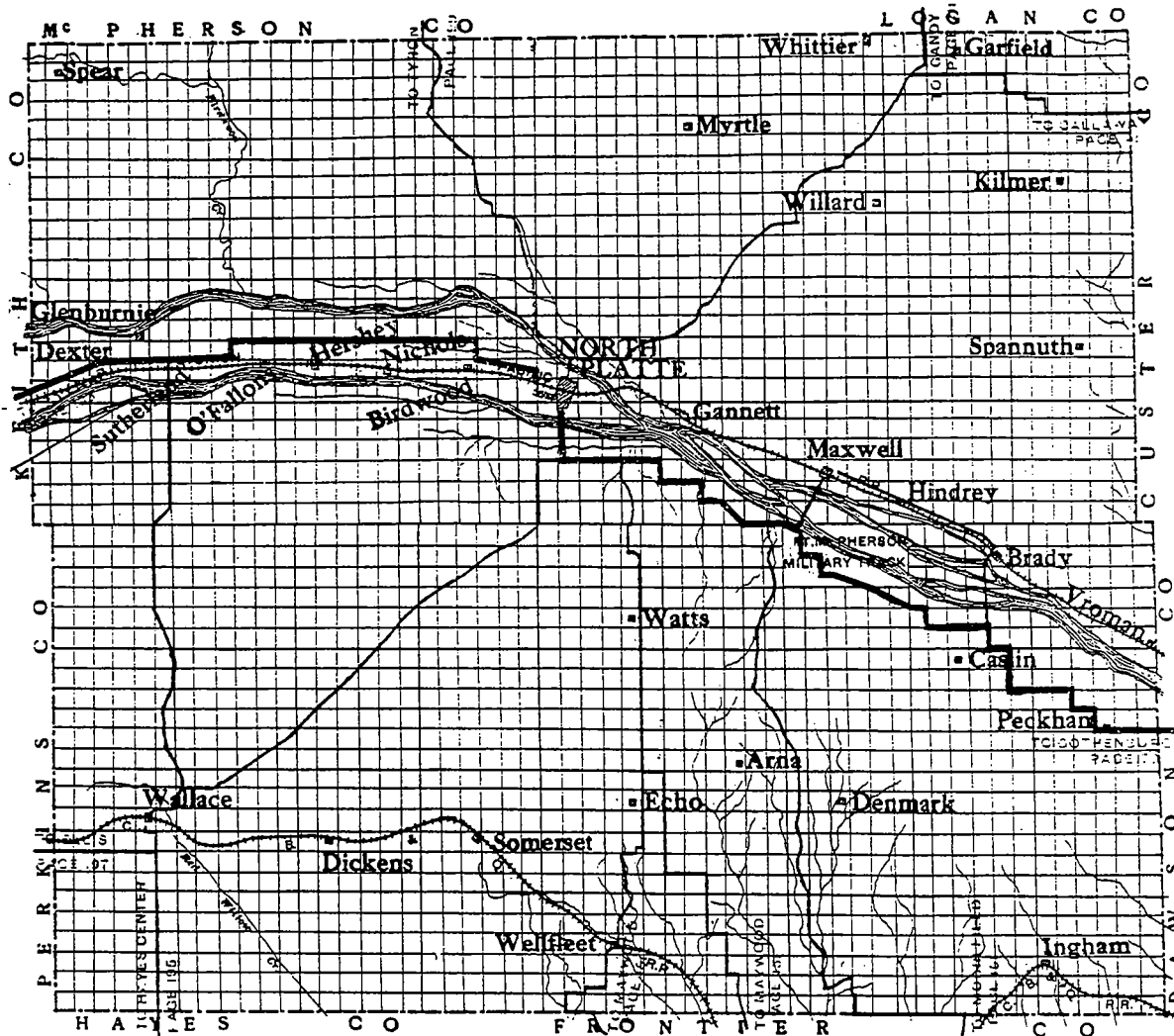


Fig. 18: The Lincoln Highway in the Platte River Valley, Lincoln County.
(Official Road Book of the Nebraska State Automobile Association, 1913.)

While the 1916 Official Lincoln Highway Guide noted that there were no tourist accommodations in Brady, a recent county history states that the Lincoln Highway passed through the area, "intersected by excellent wagon roads which are being greatly improved each season." The guide indicated that all the other communities in Lincoln County had the road marked through the town and in the surrounding county, and provided at least one hotel and one garage. The guide also notes that the road was improved in Sutherland in 1915 and

that extensive improvements were planned in Hershey for 1916. The later would appear to have been gravelling, for an early county history records the Lincoln Highway as gravel through Hershey.

Survey Results

During the 1992-93 NeHBS, it was determined that a wide range of building types and architectural styles were constructed on the Lincoln Highway/Route 30 in Lincoln County. Estimated construction dates ranged from C1917 for some of the older filling stations, and mid 1920's for the first motel courts to the late 1940's and early 1950's with the later motels and full service garages. Twenty-seven of forty-five surveyed properties in Lincoln County along U.S Route #30, or the old Lincoln Highway, were located in North Platte. Nine of the twenty-seven properties in North Platte were determined potentially eligible for National Register listing. The remaining buildings lacked the historic integrity required for listing. Generally, competition between businesses in larger communities was greater, and resulted in the need to expand, and change exteriors to attract customers.

The smaller communities in Lincoln County still have unaltered Lincoln Highway era roadside businesses, although several are either abandoned, or converted to other uses such as apartments. A wide range of architectural styles and building materials were used; buildings constructed during the mid to late 1920's were designed with exotic architectural styles, such as Spanish and pagoda styles. The exteriors of these buildings also reflect 1920's residential styles that were in vogue at the time, but in this case, were used to catch travelers' attention. Roadside businesses took this practice to an extreme by using large windmills, animals, or historical themes as figures, to create a highly visible, often unique building.



Fig. 19: Pawnee Drive-In Theater, North Platte, (LN00-056).

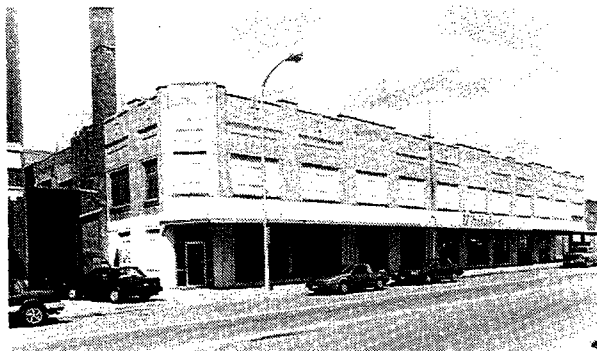
With the construction of Interstate highways during the 1960's, much of the traffic on the older highways was displaced to the newer routes. As modern day hotel and motels located in close proximity to the Interstate, many of the original roadside businesses were closed or abandoned. However, many examples of these buildings remain, and some are still in operation. As the 1992-93 building survey has shown, for those who take the road less traveled, there is much to be discovered.

A Preliminary Inventory of Lincoln Highway properties begins below. Of the forty-five surveyed properties associated with the highway in Lincoln County, fifteen have been determined potentially eligible for National Register listing.

PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF LINCOLN HIGHWAY PROPERTIES

NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-554 North Platte
DATE: 1918, 1924
NAME: Hendy, Ogeir Auto Company Inc.

The stepped parapet and brick corbeling of this two-story brick automotive dealership is used to reduce the scale of the long street facade. Potentially significant for its association with the Lincoln Highway and to the development of automotive transportation during Nebraska's period of Development and Growth (1890-1920).



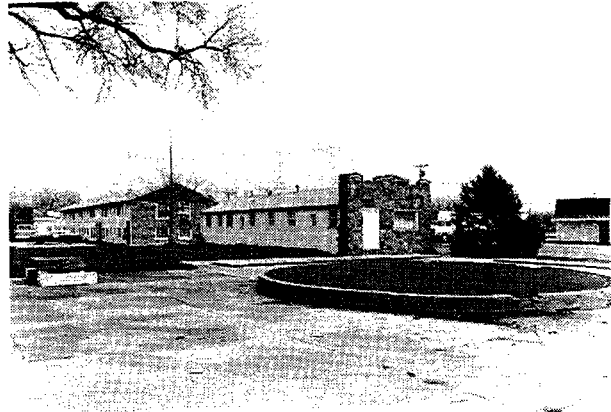
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-692 North Platte
DATE: C1937
NAME: Log Cabin Cafe, Gas Station and Motel

Constructed C1937, this roadside cafe, gas station and now closed motel cabins provided tourists a convenient stopping point along the Lincoln Highway/Route #30. Potentially significant for its contribution to the study of transportation in Lincoln County.



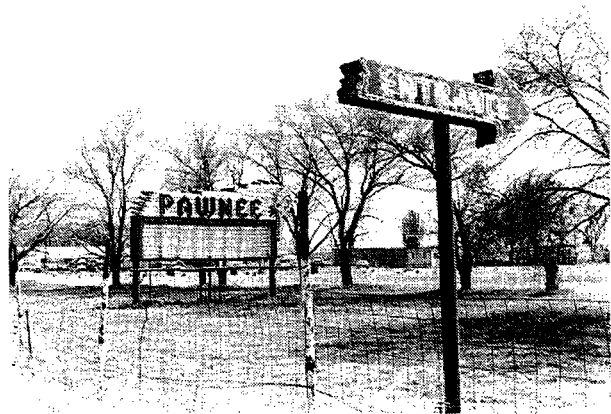
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-452 North Platte
DATE: C1928, C194
NAME: Elms Lodge Motel Court (now apts.)

Purportedly comprised of former air base buildings, this motel court contains four motel room buildings, an office and a trailer sales building. All of the buildings have at least one facade with stone veneer and the remaining walls are stucco. Potentially significant as a motel located on the Lincoln Highway/Route #30 and for its possible association with a former WWII air base.



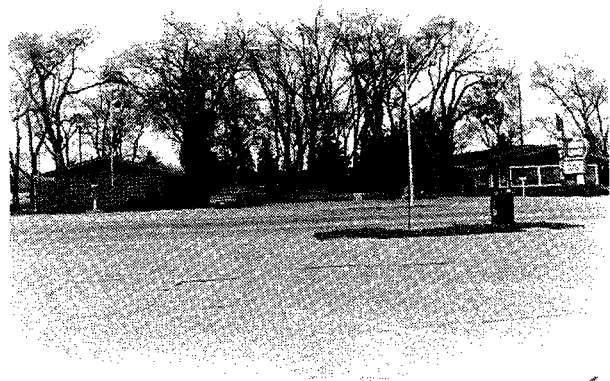
NEHBS NUMBER: LN00-065 North Platte
DATE: C1947
NAME: Pawnee Drive-In Theater

Determined significant as a rapidly disappearing property type. This drive-in theater is located along the Lincoln Highway/Route #30 and is named after the Pawnee Indians who were the original inhabitants of Lincoln County. As such, its most notable features are the Indian head neon theater sign and neon arrow entry and exit signs.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-703 North Platte
DATE: C1927
NAME: Campbell Motor Court (Cedar Lodge)

Originally designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, this motel court was later remodeled with a wooden lodge exterior. After use as an auto repair business during the 1960's, the buildings were returned to their original use as a motel court. Located on the Lincoln Highway/Route #30, this roadside motel is potentially significant for its association with retail commerce and transportation in Lincoln County.



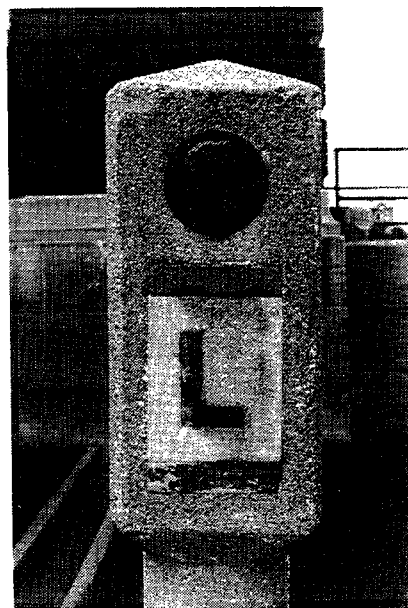
NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-558 North Platte
DATE: C1920
NAME: Commercial Building/Auto Dealership

One-story brick commercial building/auto dealership retains its historic integrity. A stepped parapet and brick corbeling are used to differentiate the facade. Potentially significant for its contribution to transportation and retail commerce in Lincoln County during the period of Spurious Economic Growth.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN06-704 North Platte
DATE: C1927-30
NAME: Lincoln Highway Marker

One of three Lincoln Highway markers surveyed in Lincoln county. In 1928, approximately 2,000 of these markers were installed along the Lincoln Highway across the country.



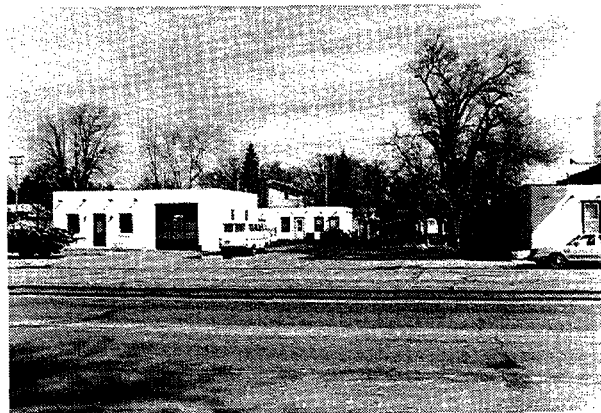
NEHBS NUMBER: LN03-015 Hershey
DATE: C1927, C1930
NAME: Abandoned Motel Court

An abandoned motel court that is potentially significant for its association with the Lincoln Highway/Route #30 and to the study of roadside retail commerce. The motel court originally contained a frame office and a one-story false front motel building. Later as the motel became successful, an additional cement block motel building was built.



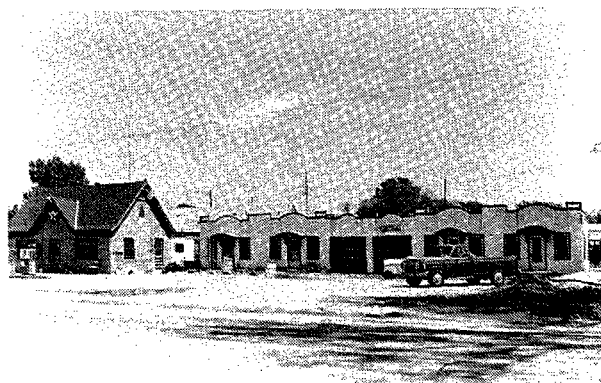
NEHBS NUMBER: LN08-044 Sutherland
DATE: C1927
NAME: Former Motel Court (now apts.)

A Pueblo Revival style motel court that retains its historic integrity, despite the fact that it has been converted to apartments. The court is comprised of two motel room buildings and an office/gas station. All buildings are one-story with stucco exteriors. Potentially significant as a motel court located on the Lincoln Highway/Route #30 and for its association to retail commerce.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN01-030 Brady
DATE: C1925
NAME: Motel, Filling Station and Cafe

A roadside motel complex with a total of four buildings, all of which express Spanish Colonial Revival style influences. Potentially significant for association with retail commerce and with the Lincoln Highway/Route #30 as a roadside motel complex established during the Spurious Economic Growth era, (1920-1929).



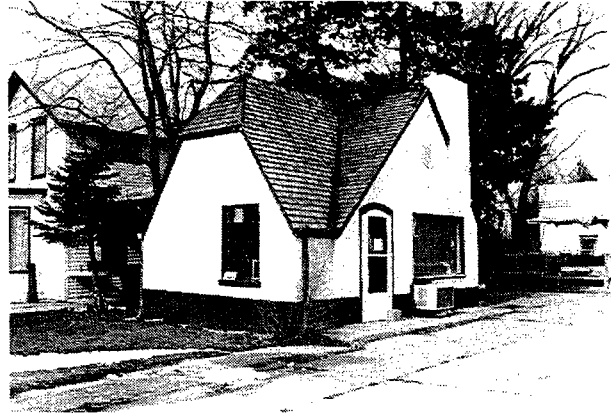
NEHBS NUMBER: LN01-033 Brady
DATE: C1925
NAME: Former White Horse Motel

Despite alterations to the original office/house, six motel cabins and a auto garage have retained sufficient historic integrity for inclusion in the Inventory. All of the buildings were designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with arched parapeted roofs and stucco exteriors. Located along the Lincoln Highway/Route #30, this motel is potentially significant for associations with transportation and retail commerce.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN08-019 Sutherland
DATE: C1927, C1937
NAME: Filling Station & Service Garage

With its steeply pitched roof and arched door opening, this filling station expresses Tudor style design influences. Located on the Lincoln Highway/Route #30, this filling station became successful enough to add a service garage to the property. Potentially significant for its contribution to transportation and retail commerce in Lincoln County.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN08-041 Sutherland
DATE: C1927
NAME: Former Filling Station

Although abandoned, this former filling station is significant for its association with retail commerce and transportation. Tudor style details such as its steeply pitched gable roof, half-timbering, and stuccoed exterior highlight the building's facade.



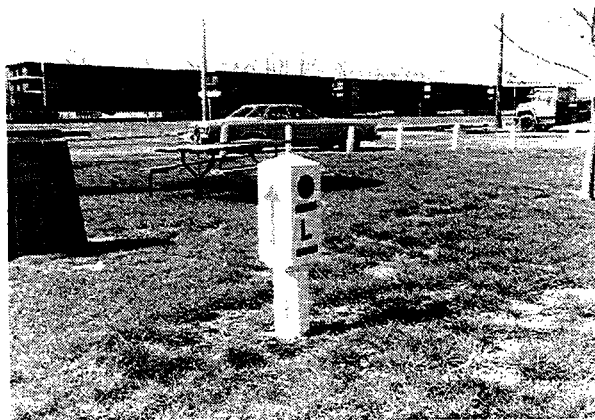
NEHBS NUMBER: LN08-046 Sutherland
DATE: C1930
NAME: Former Filling Station

Well-preserved brick filling station designed in the Tudor Revival style. This building is potentially significant for association with retail commerce on the Lincoln Highway/Route #30.



NEHBS NUMBER: LN08-048 **Sutherland**
DATE: C1927-30
NAME: Lincoln Highway Marker

One of three Lincoln Highway markers surveyed in Lincoln county. In 1928, approximately 2,000 of these markers were installed along the Lincoln Highway across the country.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and should be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Lincoln County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 25-77), and suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts

Based on the number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Lincoln County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted.



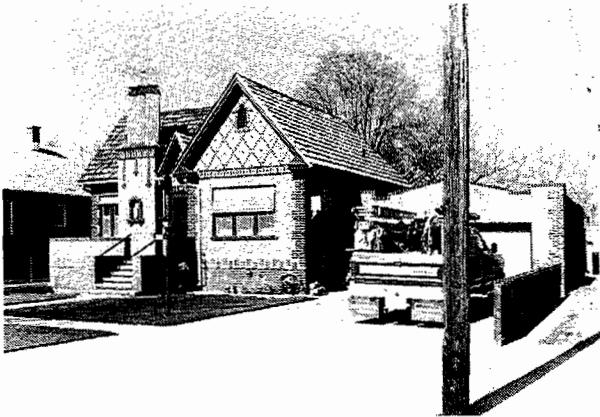
Fig. 20: Jens N. Jensen Fox Creek Pioneer Farm, rural Lincoln County, (LN00-135).

The agricultural historic contexts for Lincoln County are High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock, and Potato Production (08.07.), and Sand Hills Range Livestock Production (08.08.). These reports have yet to be developed by the NESHPO and would have been helpful in the determination of National Register eligibility for rural properties. Therefore, it is our recommendation that these reports be developed and integrated into the Nebraska Cultural Resource Plan.

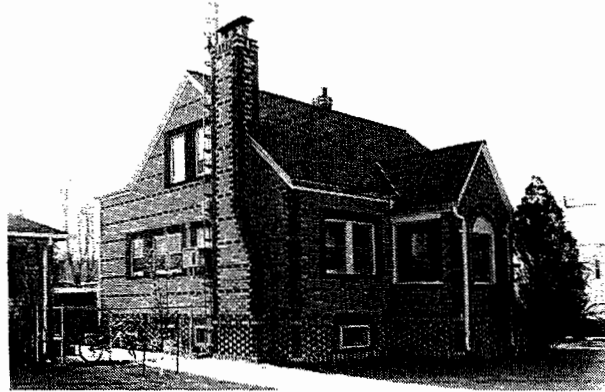
Three settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Lincoln County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement, (H.C.: 16.05), Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.04), and The Kincaid Act of 1904 (H.C.: 16.01.05.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 40-47) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 56-77).

THEMATIC STUDIES

Depression & World War II Era Dwellings in North Platte



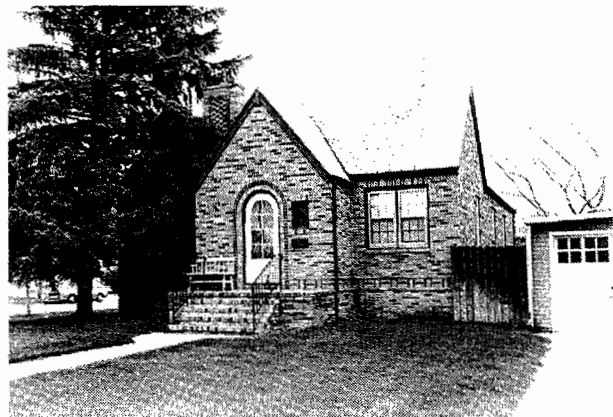
LN06-030



LN06-260



LN06-469



LN06-606

An exceptionally large number of houses bearing similar design characteristics were recorded in North Platte. Information gathered from property owners during the survey suggests that these houses were built between 1935 and 1946. This places the houses into

two historic periods that generally do not produce a significant number of recorded buildings; the Great Depression (1929-1941) and World War II (1941-1945).

These houses were generally one-story brick buildings with a noticeable lack of eave overhangs. The similarity of design and materials suggests they were constructed by the same builder. Common elements include polychromatic brickwork, curvealinear porch steps, and brick garages with stepped parapet walls. Based on survey findings, a city-wide review of houses would be necessary to determine more specific boundaries for an intensive study. This research may produce a significant collection of data leading to a multiple property nomination.

North Platte Commercial District Study

A commercial historic district study for the community of North Platte is also recommended. North Platte's central business district is located between U.S. Route #30 (Lincoln Highway) and the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. The preliminary boundaries for the district study are Chestnut Street on the east, Jeffers Street on the west, Front Street on the north, and Fourth Street on the south.



West side Dewey St. between 4th & 5th.



West side Dewey St. between 5th & 6th.

The proposed study area includes approximately twenty-nine contributing buildings. The area is composed primarily of two-story masonry buildings of commercial design. The sense of enclosure on Dewey Street is especially strong where uninterrupted rows of buildings are extant on each side of the street. The primary era of construction for these buildings was 1910 to 1930 with few late nineteenth-century buildings extant. Therefore, these buildings are considered significant examples of commercial architecture from the periods of Development and Growth (1890-1920) and Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in the county.

Alterations to first floor storefronts and a brick column canopy over sidewalks on Dewey Street have compromised a certain degree of the historic integrity. However, further research on the feasibility of historic district listing is still warranted at this time.

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act:

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1993, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials about historic preservation is essential. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Central Platte Valley and Southeast Nebraska regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide overhanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2: Rural and Town Inventories of All Surveyed Properties

LN00: RURAL, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	CONTRIBUTING STRU OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*LN00-001	1930	TAFT SCHOOL	06.01.01, 02.99	1	0	0 0	06.3.1, 02.1.4	P
*LN00-002	1921	PLATTE VALLEY SCHOOL DIST. #8	06.01.01	1	0	0 0	06.3.1	I
*LN00-003	C1915	BARN AND WINDMILL	08.08	3	0	0 0	08.1	C
*LN00-004	1923	MARIA LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03	1	0	0 0	02.1.4	C
*LN00-005	C1885	STONE HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	P
*LN00-006	C1915	ECHO SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0 0	06.3.1:1	P
*LN00-007	C1920	PLEASANT VALLEY SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0 0	06.3.1	N
*LN00-008	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	N
*LN00-009		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	16.5.1	
*LN00-010		SOD HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	11.4.3:1	
*LN00-011	C1900	MILLEN, PETER SOD HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	11.4.3:1	P
*LN00-012	1886,	SCOUTS REST RANCH	16.05, 08.04, 0	5	0	0 0	16.5.1	NRHP
*LN00-013		FORT MCPERSON NATION CEMETERY	04.06	0	1	0 0	02.3.1	
*LN00-014	C1870	PENNISTON-MILLER FARMSTEAD	08.07	5	1	2 0	08.1	P
*LN00-015	C1870	BURKS RANCH	16.05	2	1	0 0	16.5.1, 11.4.4:1	P
*LN00-016	C1850	BOX ELDER STATION SITE & FARM	13.02, 08.07	9	1	2 0	08.1	C
*LN00-017	C1900	GROSS-DRAKE SOD HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0 0	11.4.3:1	E
*LN00-018	C1880	FARM W/SOD HOUSE REMAINS	16.05	3	0	2 0	11.4.3:1	C
*LN00-019		MORROW, JACK RANCH (NE)	13.02	0	1	0 1	08.1	N
*LN00-020		SIOUX LOOKOUT HISTORIC MON.	03.13	0	1	2 0	03.3.2	E
*LN00-021		ADOBE FORT (SITE)	04.07	0	1	0 0	04.4	
*LN00-022	C1900	RANCH W/DICKENS CB&Q DEPOT	08.07, 16.05	6	0	2 0	08.1	C
*LN00-023	LN08-	SUTHERLAND U.P. DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0 0	13.5.2	N
*LN00-024		BRADY U.P. DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0 0	13.5.2	
*LN00-025		HERSHEY U.P. DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0 0	13.5.2	
*LN00-026		FARMSTEAD	08.07	7	0	2 0	08.1	N
*LN00-027	1928	THIRTY MILE CANAL	08.00	0	0	1 0	08.4.4	E
*LN00-028		O FALLONS BLUFF	20.07	0	1	0 0		NRHP
*LN00-029	1912	SVEA DAL COVENANT CHURCH	02.99, 18.04.04	4	0	0 0	02.1.4	C
*LN00-030	1898-	EBENEZER LUTHERAN CHURCH (NE)	02.03	1	0	0 1	02.1.4	N
*LN00-031	1927-	HERSHEY STATE AID BRIDGES	13.03.02	0	0	2 0	13.3.3.7:3.2.2	NRHP
*LN00-032	1914-	SUTHERLAND STATE AID BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1 0	13.3.3.7:8.2	NRHP
*LN00-033	1923	BIRDWOOD CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1 0	13.3.3.7:3.2.2	C
*LN00-034	C1925	CURTIS CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1 0	13.3.3.7:8.2	C
*LN00-035	1924-	BRADY STATE AID BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1 0	13.3.3.7:2.2	I
*LN00-036	C1900	SVE DAL CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	0	1	0 0	02.3.1	C
*LN00-037	C1940	JEFFREY LODGE	12.02.07	1	0	0 0	12.3.1	E
LN00-038	C1885	LAMONT CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1 0	02.3.1	C
LN00-039	1932	PONY EXPRESS MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	0 1	07.5.1.2.5	C
LN00-040	C1920	FARM	08.08	4	0	3 0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN00-041	1932	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	0 1	07.5.1.2.5	C

APPENDICES

LN00-042	C1917	FARM OUTBUILDINGS ON NC FARM	08.07	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
LN00-043	1932	PONY EXPRESS MEMORIAL MARKER	02.13.02	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	P
LN00-044	C1880	MCCULLOUGH CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-045	C1932	FT MCPHERSON/OREGON TRAIL MARK	03.13.02	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	P
LN00-046	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-047	1931	MEM. MARKER OF OREGON TRAIL	03.12.02	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	P
LN00-048	C1908	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.07	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-049	C1885	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-050	C1880	BUILDING REMAINS/DUGOUT	08.07	1	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-051	C1925	BANKED BARN	08.07	1	0	0	0	08.1.02:5	P
LN00-052	C1885	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-053	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.07	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-054	C1951	PONY EXPRESS MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	P
LN00-055	C1925	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.07	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-056	C1947	PAWNEE DRIVE-IN THEATER	07.07, 13.03.04	3	0	4	0	07.1.6	E
LN00-057	C1885	CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.01	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-058	1914	OREGON TRAIL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
LN00-059	C1900	U. OF NEBR. EXPER. STATION	06.01.05	25	0	2	0	06.5.3	P
LN00-060	C1938	RANCH	08.07	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-061	C1910	RANCH	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-062	C1915	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
LN00-063	C1885	STONE HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-064	C1915	RANCH	08.07	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-065	C1905	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-066	C1908	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
LN00-067	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-068	C1900	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-069	C1910	RANCH	08.07	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-070	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	2	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
LN00-071	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-072	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-073	C1910	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
LN00-074	1892	MORNING VIEW CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-075	C1920	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-076	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-077	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-078	C1900	FAIRVIEW CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-079	C1915	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-080	C1915	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
LN00-081	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
LN00-082	C1915	RANCH	08.07	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-083	C1885	TRINITY CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	5	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-084	C1905	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
LN00-085	C1900	RANCH	08.07	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-086	C1910	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	2	0	3	0	08.1	C
LN00-087	C1910	DICKENS CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-088	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-089	C1920	RANCH	08.07	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-090	C1900	RANCH	08.07	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-091	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	5	0	2	0	08.1	C

APPENDICES

LN00-092	C1900	ASH GROVE CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-093	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
LN00-094	C1920	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-095	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
LN00-096	C1947	R.R. TIE OUTBLDGS ON NC FARM	16.05	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
LN00-097	C1890	RANCH	08.07	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-098	C1910	RANCH	08.07	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-099	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-100	C1910	RANCH	08.07	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-101	C1920	RANCH	08.07	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
LN00-102	C1925	RANCH	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
LN00-103	C1925	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-104	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	3	0	1	0	08.1	P
LN00-105	C1920	RANCH	08.07	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-106	C1920	RANCH	16.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-107	C1888	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN00-108	C1920	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
LN00-109	C1890	WELLFLEET CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-110	C1891	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-111	C1905	ABANDONED RANCH	16.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-112	C1915	RANCH	08.07	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-113	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-114	C1920	RANCH	08.07	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-115	1931	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
LN00-116	1935	P.V.P.P. IRRIG. CANAL BRIDGE	13.05	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	P
LN00-117	C1935	P.V.P.P. PLANT	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.1	E
LN00-118	C1925	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	0	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-119	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
LN00-120	1911	MIRIAM CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-121	C1920	RANCH	08.07	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-122	C1870	RANCH HOUSES	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN00-123	C1870	RANCH	08.07	7	0	0	0	08.1	P
LN00-124	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN00-125	C1890	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN00-126	C1915	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
LN00-127	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-128	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-129	C1900	BRICK BARN	08.07	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
LN00-130	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
LN00-131	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-132	C1910	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-133	C1910	RANCH	08.07	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-134	1907-	LINDEMUTH-MADSEN SOD HSE RUINS	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN00-135	C1915	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-136	1878,	JENSEN, JENS N. FOX CREEK FARM	08.07, 18.04.02	10	0	0	0	08.1	P
LN00-137	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.02	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN00-138	C1900	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01, 18.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
LN00-139	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH	16.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
LN00-140	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-141	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	4	0	1	0	08.1	C

APPENDICES

LN00-142	C1878	HOMESTEAD HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-143	C1900	DUGOUT/CELLAR	16.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.06	C
LN00-144	C1920	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-145	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	12	0	4	0	08.1	E
LN00-146	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-147	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC RANCH	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-148	C1910	ABANDONED RANCH	08.07	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-149	C1900	RANCH	08.07	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-150	1896	GASLIN CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-151	C1900	FARM	16.05, 08.07	3	0	1	0	08.1	P
LN00-152	C1890	FARM	08.07	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-153	C1890	PLAINVIEW CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-154	C1920	FARM	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-155	C1915	RANCH	08.07	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-156	C1930	FT. MCPHERSON TRAIL MEM MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	2	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
LN00-157	C1910	RANCH (BARN=P)	08.07, 18.04.02	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
LN00-158	C1875	ABANDONED RANCH	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-159	C1910	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.07, 18.04.02	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
LN00-160	C1880	ABANDONED RANCH	16.05, 18.04.02	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-161	C1915	HOUSE AND BARN ON NC FARM	08.07	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
LN00-162	C1890	RANCH	08.07	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-163	1868,	CONROY, A. GRAVE SITE	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.3	P
LN00-164	C1905	HOUSE AND BARN ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.07	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
LN00-165	C1910	FARM	08.07	9	0	3	0	08.1	E
LN00-166	C1885	PECKHAM CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	P
LN00-167	C1910	FARM W/ NON-CONTRIBUTING HOUSE	08.07	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-168	C1910	FARM	08.07	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-169	C1925	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-170	1882	FRONTIER CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-171	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-172	C1900	FARM	08.07	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-173	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-174	C1920	FARM	08.07	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-175	C1900	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
LN00-176	C1915	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-177	C1920	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-178	C1925	FARM	08.07	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-179	C1908	FARM	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-180	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-181	C1900	SUTHERLAND RIVERVIEW CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-182	C1927	FARM W/ NON-CONTRIBUTING HOUSE	08.07	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-183	C1920	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-184	C1905	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	1	0	06.3.1:1	C
LN00-185	C1910	FARM	08.07	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-186	C1910	BIRDWOOD SCHOOL, DIST. #36	06.01.01	3	0	1	0	06.3.1:1	C
LN00-187	C1905	RANCH	08.08	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-188	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-189	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-190	C1915	RANCH	08.08	6	0	4	0	08.1	C
LN00-191	C1880	FARM	08.08	4	0	1	0	08.1	C

APPENDICES

LN00-192	C1870	LOG HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 11.4.4:1	I
LN00-193	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-194	C1890	RIVERSIDE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-195	C1905	HOUSE AND BARN	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	P
LN00-196	C1915	FARM	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-197	C1920	FARM	08.07	11	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-198	C1920	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.07	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
LN00-199	C1900	FARM	08.07	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-200	C1900	FARM	08.07	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-201	C1927	FARM	08.07	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-202	C1880	ABANDONED RANCH	08.08	2	0	2	0	08.1	P
LN00-203	C1910	GOOD HOPE CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-204	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC RANCH	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-205	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-206	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN00-207	C1918	RANCH	16.05, 08.08	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-208	1888	GARFIELD CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-209	C1927	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING RANCH	08.08	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
LN00-210	C1900	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-211	C1920	ABANDONED RANCH	08.08	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
LN00-212	C1925	FARM	08.08	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-213	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.07, 18.04.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-214	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.07, 18.04.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-215	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.07, 18.04.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-216	C1890	RANCH	08.08, 18.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-217	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.07, 18.04.04	10	0	1	0	08.1	P
LN00-218	C1915	FARM W/ NON-CONTRIBUTING HOUSE	08.07	11	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-219	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.07, 18.04.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
LN00-220	C1915	RANCH	08.08	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-221	C1900	ANTELOPE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-222	C1910	RANCH	08.08	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-223	C1910	FORMER SCHOOL, DIST. #13	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
LN00-224	C1890	LINDBERG CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
LN00-225	C1935	PUMPING STATION	15.01	1	0	0	0	09.3.2.1	C
LN00-226	C1870	FARM WITH LOG HOUSE	16.05, 08.07	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-227	C1885	FARM	16.05, 08.07	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN00-228	C1880	FARM	08.07	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-229	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN00-230	C1915	FARM	08.07, 18.04.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
LN00-231	C1912	FARM	08.07	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
LN00-232	C1910	BARN	08.07, 18.04.04	1	0	1	0	08.1.02	C

APPENDICES

LN01: BRADY, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*LN01-001	1892,	METHODIST CHURCH	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*LN00-002	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN01-003	1925,	BRADY PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	N
*LN01-004	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN01-005	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN01-006		LIONS CLUB	06.02.09	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	N
*LN01-007		LUMBER YARD (NE)	10.01	1	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	N
*LN01-008		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*LN01-009		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*LN01-010	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*LN01-011	C1905	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
LN01-012	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-013	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-014	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-015	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-016	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-017	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-018	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-019	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-021	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-022	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN01-023	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-024	C1925	CITY UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	C
LN01-025	1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-026	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN01-027	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-028	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-029	C1920	COMMERCIAL GARAGE & AUTO REPAI	12.02.07, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
LN01-030	C1925	MOTEL, FILLING STATION & CAFE	12.02.07, 13.03	4	0	0	0	12.3.2	P
LN01-031	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-032	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN01-033	C1925	FORMER WHITE HORSE MOTEL	12.02.07, 13.03	7	0	0	0	12.3.2	P
LN01-034	C1925	FORMER MOTEL/GAS STATION/CAFE	12.02.07, 13.03	1	0	0	0	12.3.2, 13.3.3.3	C

LN02: DICKENS, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*LN02-001	C1913	COMMERCIAL BUIDLING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
*LN02-002		COMMERCIAL BUILDING/GARAGE (NE	12.02.07,13.03.	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	N
*LN02-003		GAS STATION (NE)	13.03.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	N

APPENDICES

LN02-004	C1924	DICKENS PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	1	0	06.3.1	C
LN02-005	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN02-006	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN02-007	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
LN02-008	1904	DICKENS BAPTIST CHURCH	02.10.01	3	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	P
LN02-009	C1900	DICKENS ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C

LN03: HERSHEY, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*LN03-001		FORMER BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	N
*LN03-002		GARAGE	12.02.07, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	N
*LN03-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN03-004		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
LN03-005	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN03-006	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-007	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-008	C1925	HERSHEY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
LN03-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-010	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-011	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-013	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-014	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-015	C1927	ABANDONED MOTEL COURT	12.02.07, 13.03	3	0	0	0	12.3.2	P
LN03-016	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-017	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN03-020	C1950	HERSHEY DIRECTIONAL SIGN	13.03.04	0	0	1	0	12.4.4	C
LN03-021	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN03-022	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN03-023	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN03-024	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C

LN05: MAXWELL, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*LN05-001		HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*LN05-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN05-003	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN05-004		POOL HALL (NE)	07.02	0	0	0	0	07.6.6	N

APPENDICES

*LN05-005	1912	MAXWELL SCHOOL (NE)	06.01	0	0	0	0	06.3	N
LN05-006	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN05-007	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN05-008	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN05-009	C1890	FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN05-010	C1905	HOUSE AND GARAGE ON NC FARM	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN05-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN05-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN05-013	C1867	LOG SALOON	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN05-014	C1910	FORMER SCALE HOUSE	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.4	C
LN05-015	C1918	BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
LN05-016	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN05-017	C1900	FILLING STATION/GARAGE	12.02.07, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3, 12.1.1	C
LN05-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN05-019	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN05-020	C1928	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.07, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4, 13.3.3.	C

LN06: NORTH PLATTE, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*LN06-001		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*LN06-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-003	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-004	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-009	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-010		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*LN06-011	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*LN06-012	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*LN06-013		IDDINGS-HORNBACHER HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*LN06-014	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-015	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-016	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-017		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-018		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-019		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-020	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-021	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-022		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-023		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-024	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-025		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-026	1909	WASHINGTON SCHOOL (NE)	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	N

APPENDICES

*LN06-027	1930	NORTH PLATTE HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	E
*LN06-028	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-029	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-030	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*LN06-031	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*LN06-032		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-033		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-034		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*LN06-035		1ST. CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.05.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*LN06-036		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-037	1910	CARNEGIE LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
*LN06-038	C1920	FORMER POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	I
*LN06-039	1916	ST. PATRICKS SCHOOL	06.01.11	1	0	0	0	06.2.1	I
*LN06-040		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-041	C1940	TELEPHONE BUILDING	14.04	1	0	0	0	14.1.1	C
*LN06-042		1ST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*LN06-043		1ST EVANGELICAL CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*LN06-044	1929	FOX THEATER	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.5	NRHP
*LN06-045	1929	HOTEL YANCEY (PAWNEE HOTEL)	12.02.08, 13.04	1	0	0	0	12.3.1:3.2	NRHP
*LN06-046	1908	ODD FELLOWS LODGE/BANK	05.02.06, 15.05	1	0	0	1	05.1.1, 15.1.1	C
*LN06-047	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	P
*LN06-048	1949,	ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH	02.01.01	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.4	C
*LN06-049	C1910	ELECTRIC POWER PLANT	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.1	I
*LN06-050	C1910	ELECTRIC POWER PLANT	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.1	I
*LN06-051	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*LN06-052	1923	ROOSEVELT SCHOOL (NE)	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	N
*LN06-053	1949	CHURCH OF CHRIST	02.05	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*LN06-054	1908	LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL (NE)	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	N
*LN06-055		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-056		DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
*LN06-057	C1927	MOVIE HOUSE	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.5	I
*LN06-058	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*LN06-059	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*LN06-060	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*LN06-061	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*LN06-062	1937	1ST CHURCH ON THE OPEN BIBLE	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	I
*LN06-063	1921-	LINCOLN COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
*LN06-064		UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*LN06-065	C1915	MEMORIAL PARK	07.06.03.08,13.	1	1	1	2	07.5.1	P
*LN06-066	C1890	NATIVITY SCHOOL/ST PARTRICK CH	06.01.11,02.99,	1	0	0	0	06.2.1	P
*LN06-067	C1935	WPA CITY AUDITORIUM	04.02	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	P
*LN06-068		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	N
*LN06-069		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-070		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-071		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN06-072	1908	LYCEUM OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	N
*LN06-073	1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*LN06-074	1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*LN06-075	1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
LN06-076	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C

APPENDICES

LN06-077	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-078	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-079	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-080	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-081	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-082	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-083	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-084	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-085	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-086	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-087	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-088	C1929	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-089	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-090	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-091	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-092	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-093	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-094	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-095	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-096	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-097	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-098	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-099	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-100	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-101	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-102	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-103	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-104	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-105	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN02-106	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-107	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-108	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-109	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-110	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-111	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-112	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-113	C1938	DUPLEX	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-114	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-115	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-116	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-117	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
LN06-118	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-119	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-120	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-121	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-122	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN06-123	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-124	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-125	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-126	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C

APPENDICES

LN06-127	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-128	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-129	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
LN06-130	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-131	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-132	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-133	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-134	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-135	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-136	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-137	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-138	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-139	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-140	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-141	C1927	APARTMENT BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	P
LN06-142	C1920	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	P
LN06-143	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-144	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-145	C1920	APARTMENT BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
LN06-146	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-147	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-148	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN06-149	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-150	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-151	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-152	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
LN06-153	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-154	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-155	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-156	C1908	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-157	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-158	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
LN06-159	C1927	HOUSE (NOW FLORIST SHOP)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN06-160	C1935	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN06-161	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-162	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-163	C1908	HOUSE (NOW CHURCH OFFICE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-164	C1895	HOUSE (NOW COMM 1ST LEVEL)	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-165	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	E
LN06-166	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-167	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN06-168	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-169	C1895	HOUSE AND APARTMENT BUILDING	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-170	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-171	C1913	FORMER HOSPITAL NOW APARTMENTS	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.4.1	P
LN06-172	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-173	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-174	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-175	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-176	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

LN06-177	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-178	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-179	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-180	C1890	BOARDING HOUSE (NOW APARTMENT)	12.02.08, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.6	C
LN06-181	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-182	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-183	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-184	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-185	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-186	1918	ABANDONED FIRE STATION	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	E
LN06-187	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-188	C1937	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	P
LN06-189	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-190	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-191	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-192	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-193	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-194	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-195	C1890	FORMER LIVERY STABLE	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.6	C
LN06-196	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-197	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-198	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-199	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-200	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-201	C1915	HOUSE & SPLIT LOG SHED	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-202	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-203	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-204	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-205	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-206	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-207	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-208	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-209	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-210	C1937	BASEMENT HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-211	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-212	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-213	C1936	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-214	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-215	C1936	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-216	C1936	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-217	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-218	C1937	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-219	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-220	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-221	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-222	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-223	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-224	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-225	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-226	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-227	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

LN06-228	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-229	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-230	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-231	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-232	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-233	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-234	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-235	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-236	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-237	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-238	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-239	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-240	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-241	C1905	HOUSE (SOD OR ADOBE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-242	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-243	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-244	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-245	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-246	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-247	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-248	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-249	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-250	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-251	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-252	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-253	C1927	FORMER COMM BLDG. (NOW APTS)	12.02.08, 16.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1, 16.05	C
LN06-254	C1925	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-255	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-256	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-257	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-258	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-259	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-260	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-261	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-262	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-263	C1924	ELECTRIC SUBSTATION	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.3	C
LN06-264	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-265	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-266	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-267	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-268	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-269	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-270	C1942	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-271	C1942	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-272	C1942	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-273	C1942	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-274	C1940	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-275	C1940	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-276	C1940	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-277	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

APPENDICES

LN06-278	C1918	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-279	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-280	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-281	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-282	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-283	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-284	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-285	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-286	C1917	HOUSE WITH GRANDMA HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-287	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-288	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-289	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-290	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-291	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-292	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-293	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-294	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-295	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-296	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-297	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-298	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-299	1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN06-300	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-301	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-302	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-303	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-304	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-305	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-306	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-307	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-308	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-309	C1938	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-310	C1938	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	P
LN06-311	C1937	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-312	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-313	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-314	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-315	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-316	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-317	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-318	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-319	C1927	FORMER DUPLEX (NOW HOUSE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-320	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-321	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-322	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-323	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-324	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-325	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-326	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-327	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

LN06-328	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-329	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-330	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-331	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-332	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-333	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-334	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-335	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-336	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-337	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-338	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-339	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-340	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-341	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN06-342	C1928	APARTMENT BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	P
LN06-343	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-344	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-345	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-346	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-347	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-348	C1917	APARTMENT BUILDING	12.02.08	2	0	0	0	16.5.5	P
LN06-349	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-350	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-351	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-352	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-353	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-354	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-355	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-356	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-357	1941	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-358	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-359	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-360	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-361	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-362	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-363	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-364	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-365	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-366	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-367	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-368	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-369	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-370	C1929	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-371	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-372	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-373	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-374	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-375	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-376	C1925	HOSPITAL COMPLEX	15.03	3	0	0	0	15.4.1	C
LN06-377	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-378	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-379	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

LN06-380	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-381	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-382	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-383	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-384	C1920	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-385	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-386	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-387	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-388	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-389	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-390	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-391	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-392	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-393	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-394	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-395	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-396	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-397	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-398	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-399	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-400	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	1	16.5.1	C
LN06-401	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-402	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-403	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-404	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-405	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-406	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-407	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-408	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-409	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-410	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-411	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-412	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-413	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-414	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-415	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-416	C1915	HOUSE (NOW APTS)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-417	C1905	HOUSE (NOW APTS)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-418	C1947	APARTMENTS	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	P
LN06-419	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-420	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-421	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-422	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-423	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-424	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-425	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-426	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-427	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-428	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-429	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

LN06-430	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-431	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-432	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-433	C1927	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-434	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-435	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-436	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-437	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-438	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-439	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-440	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
LN06-441	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-442	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-443	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-444	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-445	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-446	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-447	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-448	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-449	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-450	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-451	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	1	16.5.1	C
LN06-452	C1928	ELMS LODGE MOTEL COURT (APTS)	12.02.08, 13.03	6	0	0	0	12.3.2	P
LN06-453	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-454	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-455	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-456	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-457	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-458	C1955	DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	15.2.4	C
LN06-459	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-460	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-461	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-462	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-463	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-464	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-465	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-466	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-467	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-468	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-469	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-470	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-471	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-472	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-473	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-474	1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-475	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-476	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-477	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-478	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-479	C1927	MOTEL	12.02.08, 13.03	11	0	1	0	12.3.2	C

APPENDICES

LN06-480	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-481	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-482	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-483	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-484	C1930	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-485	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-486	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-487	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-488	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-489	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-490	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-491	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-492	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-493	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-494	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-495	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-496	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-497	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-498	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-499	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-500	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-501	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-502	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-503	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-504	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-505	C1940	RELOCATED AIR BASE BARRACKS	04.06, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
LN06-506	C1928	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-507	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-508	C1928	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-509	C1965	FORT CODY	07.05, 13.03.05	2	0	1	12	12.4.3	C
LN06-510	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-511	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-512	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-513	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-514	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-515	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-516	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-517	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-518	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-519	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-520	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-521	C1935	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING	14.04	1	0	0	0	14.1.1	C
LN06-522	C1935	COMMERCIAL GARAGE/DEALERSHIP	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4, 13.3.3.	C
LN06-523	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-524	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-525	C1940	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-526	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-527	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-528	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-529	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-530	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

LN06-531	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-532	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-533	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-534	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-535	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN06-536	C1920	GARAGE	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
LN06-537	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-538	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
LN06-539	C1935	COUNTY JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.3.2	C
LN06-540	C1928	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-541	C1925	FILLING STATION	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	I
LN06-542	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/B.P.O.E	12.02.08, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
LN06-543	C1913	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/MCCABE BLK	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	I
LN06-544	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-545	C1935	STREET MARKERS	13.03	0	0	4	0	13.3.2.1	P
LN06-546	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-547	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-548	C1910	WALTERMATH, H. BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-549	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-550	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-551	C1927	REDFIELD BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-552	1917	KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS/COMM BLDG.	05.02, 12.02.08	1	0	0	0	05.1.1, 12.1.2	C
LN06-553	1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-554	1918,	HENDY, OGEIR AUTO CO. INC.	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.1	P
LN06-555	C1935	STREET MARKERS	13.03	0	0	0	4	13.3.2.1	P
LN06-556	C1915	MALONEY, W.R. BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-557	C1925	COMM. BLDG./AUTO DEALERSHIP	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9	I
LN06-558	C1920	COMM. BLDG./AUTO DEALERSHIP	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9	P
LN06-559	C1928	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN06-560	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
LN06-561	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN06-562	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN06-563	1916	MOGENSEN, JULIUS BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN06-564	C1935	CODY PARK	07.06.03.08	2	0	22	0	07.5.1	P
LN06-565	C1928	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
LN06-566	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-567	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-568	C1920	WAREHOUSE	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.2.2	C
LN06-569	C1925	CITY UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	P
LN06-570	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-571	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-572	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 12.1.1	C
LN06-573	C1925	BOARDING HOUSE	16.05, 12.02.08	1	0	0	0	16.5.6, 12.1.2	C
LN06-574	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-575	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-576	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-577	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-578	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-579	C1927	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-580	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

LN06-581	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-582	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-583	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-584	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-585	C1940	COMMERCIAL BLDG./WAREHOUSE	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN06-586	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-587	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-588	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-589	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-590	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-591	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-592	C915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-593	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-594	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-595	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-596	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-597	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-598	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-599	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-600	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-601	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-602	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-603	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-604	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-605	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-606	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-607	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-608	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-609	C1942	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-610	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-611	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-612	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-613	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-614	C1942	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-615	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-616	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-617	C1942	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-618	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-619	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-620	C1940	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	C
LN06-621	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-622	C1918	APARTMENT BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
LN06-623	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-624	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	<u>3.29</u>	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-625	C1939	URBAN FARM	08.07	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN06-626	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-627	C1885	URBAN FARM	08.07	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN06-628	C1937	URBAN FARM	08.07	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN06-629	C1937	URBAN FARM	08.7	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
LN06-630	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

LN06-631	1940	NORTH PLATTE WATER WORKS	15.01	1	0	0	0	09.3.2.1	C
LN06-632	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-633	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	7	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-634	C1937	POWER PLANT	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.1	P
LN06-635	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-636	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-637	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-638	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-639	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-640	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-641	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-642	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-643	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-644	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-645	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-646	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-647	C1925	LIVESTOCK SALE BARN	12.05.02	1	0	0	0	08.3.3	P
LN06-648	C1937	N.P. LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO.	12.05.02	1	0	0	0	08.3.3	C
LN06-649	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-650	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-651	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-652	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-653	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-654	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-655	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-656	C1940	GAS STATION	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
LN06-657	C1947	GAS STATION	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
LN06-658	C1920	FORMER FILLING STATION (CAFE)	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
LN06-659	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-660	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-661	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-662	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-663	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-664	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
LN06-665	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-666	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-667	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-668	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-669	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-670	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-671	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-672	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-673	C1925	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.08	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN06-674	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-675	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-676	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-677	C1927	DUPLEX	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.3	P
LN06-678	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-679	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-680	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

LN06-681	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-682	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-683	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-684	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-685	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-686	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-687	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN06-688	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-689	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-690	C1942	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-691	C1890	RESIDENTIAL GARAGE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-692	C1937	LOG CABIN CAFE/GAS/MOTEL CABIN	12.02.08, 13.03	4	0	1	0	13.3.3.3, 15.2.2, 1	E
LN06-693	C1947	LAZY J MOTEL (NOW APTS)	12.02.08, 13.03	3	0	0	0	12.3.2	C
LN06-694	C1947	WAGON WHEEL MOTEL (NOW APTS)	12.02.08, 13.03	4	0	0	1	12.3.2, 16.5.5	C
LN06-695	C1917	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
LN06-696	C1947	MOTEL CABIN	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	12.3.2	C
LN06-697	C1948	TRAILS WEST CAFE SIGN	12.02.08, 13.03	0	0	0	1	15.2.2	C
LN06-698	C1885	NORTH PLATTE CEMETERY	02.00	3	1	5	0	02.3.1	P
LN06-699	C1927	AQUILA COURT MOTEL (WESTERN)	12.02.08, 13.03	4	0	0	1	12.3.2	C
LN06-700	C1947	EL RANCHO MOTEL (NOW APTS)	12.02.08, 13.03	3	0	0	0	12.3.2	C
LN06-701	C1927	FORMER MOTEL (NOW APTS)	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	12.3.2	C
LN06-702	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN06-703	C1927	CEDAR LODGE MOTEL COURT	12.02.08, 13.03	3	0	1	1	12.3.2	P
LN06-704	C1927	LINCOLN HIGHWAY MARKER	13.03.04	0	0	0	1	13.3.3.1	P
LN06-705	C1927	LINCOLN HIGHWAY MARKER	13.03.04	0	0	0	1	13.3.3.1	P

LN07: SOMERSET, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
=====									
LN07-001	C1890	ABANDONED GENERAL STORE	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P

LN08: SUTHERLAND, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
=====									
*LN08-001	1912	WESLEYAN CHURCH (NOW GYM)	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*LN08-002	1912	SUTHERLAND DEPOT (RELOCATED)	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*LN08-003	1912	FIRST SECURITY BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	N
*LN08-004	1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*LN08-005		GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH (RELOC.)	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
*LN08-006	C1890	RODEO OFFICE	07.01	1	0	0	0	07.4.6	C

APPENDICES

LN08-007	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-008	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-009	C1891	SUTHERLAND CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
LN08-010	C1891	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-011	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-012	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-013	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-014	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN08-015	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-016	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-017	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-018	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-019	C1927	FILLING STATION & SERVICE GAR	12.02.08, 13.03	2	0	0	0	13.3.3.3, 13.3.3.	P
LN08-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-021	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-022	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-023	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-024	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-025	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-026	C1890	HOUSE WITH FORMER HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-027	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-028	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-029	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-030	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-031	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-032	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-033	C1928	COMM. GARAGE/AUTO DEALERSHIP	12.02.07, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4, 13.3.3.	C
LN08-034	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN08-035	1931	FORMER SUTHERLAND TOWN HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	C
LN08-036	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-037	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-038	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-039	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN08-040	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
LN08-041	C1927	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	P
LN08-042	C1927	FORMER FILLING STATION/CAFE	12.02.07, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3, 15.2.2	C
LN08-043	C1927	PARK MOTEL & SERVICE STATION	12.02.07, 13.03	2	0	0	0	12.3.2, 13.3.3.4	C
LN08-044	C1927	FORMER MOTEL COURT (NOW APTS)	12.02.07, 13.03	3	0	0	0	12.3.2, 13.3.3.4	P
LN08-045	C1950	SERVICE STATION/RESTAURANT	12.02.07, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4, 15.2.2	C
LN08-046	C1930	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.08, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	P
LN08-047	C1928	FORMER PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	C
LN08-048	C1927	LINCOLN HIGHWAY MARKER	13.03.04	0	0	0	1	13.3.3.1	E
LN08-049	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-050	C1925	SPLIT LOG HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN08-051	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN08-052	C1900	ADOBE BRICK HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN08-053	C1900	ABANDONED ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C

APPENDICES

LN09: WALLACE, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*LN09-001	1885,	CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*LN09-002	1921	JOHNSTON MEMORIAL BUILDING	07.07	1	0	0	0		NRHP
*LN09-003	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*LN09-004		OLD GAS STATION (NE)	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	N
*LN09-005		OLD GAS STATION (NE)	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	N
*LN09-006	C1912	CITIZENS SECURITY BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
*LN09-007	1907	WALLACE OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	N
LN09-008	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN09-009	C1920	CHURCH (NOW FAITH LUTH MIS.SYN	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
LN09-010	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN09-011	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
LN09-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
LN09-013	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN09-014	1927	WALLACE WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
LN09-015	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN09-016	C1950	WALLACE CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	C
LN09-017	C1915	FORMER PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	P
LN09-018	1931	FERRELL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
LN09-019	C1928	WALLACE POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	C
LN09-020	C1922	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN09-021	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN09-022	C1926	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN09-023	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN09-024	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN09-025	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN09-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

LN10: WELFLEET, LINCOLN COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITE	STRU	OBJ		
*LN10-001		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*LN10-002		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*LN10-003		OLD HOTEL (NE)	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	N
*LN10-004		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*LN10-005	C1940	FORMER LUTH. CHURCH (NOW IOOF)	02.03.	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*LN10-006	1927	ST. WILLIAM'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
LN10-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN10-008	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN10-009	C1922	WELFLEET POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	V

APPENDICES

LN10-010	C1937	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.07	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
LN10-011	C1922	ABANDONED FILLING STATION	12.02.07, 13.03	2	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
LN10-012	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
LN10-013	C1905	METHODIST CHURCH	02.06	3	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
LN10-014	C1888	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
LN10-015	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN10-016	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
LN10-017	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN10-018	C1910	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
LN10-019	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

Bibliography

Ahlgren, Carol & David Anthone. "The Lincoln Highway in Nebraska: The Pioneer Trail of the Automotive Age," in Nebraska History. Vol. 73, No. 4, Winter 1992

American Automobile Association. Western Tour Book. Washington D.C., 1928.

Andreas, A.T. History of the State of Nebraska. Chicago, IL: The Western Historical Company, 1882.

Automobile Blue Book Company. Automobile Blue Book: Vol. 10. Chicago, IL: 1920

Dick, Everett. Conquering the Great American Desert. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.

Fitzpatrick, Lillian Linder. Nebraska Place-Names. University of Nebraska Studies in Languages, Literature and Criticism, No. 6 Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1936.

Garey, L.F. Factors Determining Type-of-Farming Areas in Nebraska. University of Nebraska, College of Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin 299. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1936.

Harris, Cyril M. Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture. New York, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 1977.

Hedges, Harold and F.F. Elliott. Types of Farming in Nebraska. University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture Experimental Station Bulletin 244. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1930.

Hokanson, Drake. The Lincoln Highway: Main Street Across America. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa Press, 1988.

Jennings, Jan. American Vernacular Architecture 1870-1940. New York, N.Y.: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1988.

Kniffen, Fred B. "Louisiana House Types," in the Annals of the Association of American Geographers. Vol. 26 no. 4, Dec. 1936.

Lincoln Highway Association. The Complete Official Road Guide to the Lincoln Highway. Detroit, MI: 1916.

Mattes, Merrill J. The Great Platte River Road. Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society Publications, Vol. 25, 1969.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York, N.Y.: CNOPS: Distributed by Random House, 1984.

McCarthy, Joe. "The Lincoln Highway," in American Heritage. Vol. XXV, No. 4, June 1974.

Murphy, David R. "Rationale and Formulation of a Supratypology for Vernacular Houses," in Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman (eds.) Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture III. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1985.

_____. "Preliminary Considerations Toward a Supratypology for American Houses," Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE: July, 1985.

Nebraska Legislative Council. Nebraska Blue Book. 1930. Lincoln, NE: 1931.

_____. Nebraska Blue Book. 1987-1988. Lincoln, NE: 1988.

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, "Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing," Lincoln, NE: 1989.

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey--Final Report of Greeley County, Nebraska. Save America's Heritage, Lincoln, NE: August, 1992.

_____. Final Report Of Clay County, Nebraska. Save America's Heritage, Lincoln, NE: August 1991.

_____. Final Report of Thayer County, Nebraska. Save America's Heritage, Lincoln, NE: August 1991.

Nebraska State Historical Society. Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska. Lincoln, NE: NEBRASKAland Magazine, Vol. 67, Jan. 1989.

Nebraska State Historical Society. Archives, Microfilm Collection. 1500 R Street, Lincoln, NE: 1991.

_____. Archives, Photograph Collection. 1500 R Street,

Olson, James C. History of Nebraska. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.

Potter, James E. U.S. Government Land Laws in Nebraska, 1894-1904. Nebraska State Historical Society Bulletin No. 14.

Reynolds, Arthur. "The Kinkaid Act and its Effects on Western Nebraska." Agricultural History. Vol. 23: 20-27: University of Nebraska, 1949.

Sheldon, Addison E. Land Systems and Land Policies in Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society Publication, Vol. XXII. Lincoln, NE: 1936.

Spafford, R.R. Farm Types in Nebraska, As Determined by Climatic, Soil and Economic Factors. University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture Experimental Station Bulletin No. 15. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1919.

Stevenson, Katherine C. and H. Ward Jandl, Houses by Mail. A guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck, and Company. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986.

Sweedlum, Verne S. "A History of the Evolution of Agriculture in Nebraska 1870-1930". A Masters Thesis, unpublished, University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, 1940.

Upton, Dell and John Michael Vlach. Common Places. Readings in American Vernacular Architecture. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Wheeler, Wayne. An Almanac of Nebraska: Nationality, Ethnic and Racial Groups. Omaha, NE: Park Brownell Press, 1975.

Williams, James H. and Doug Murfield. Agricultural Atlas of Nebraska. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.